

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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COMMENTARY NOTES RESPONSE TO SOVIET PROPOSAL

HK300815 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 87 p 6

[Commentary by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Jiang Jianguo (3068 1696 0948): "A Difficult Choice" -- dispatched from Bonn on 27 April]

[Text] On 10 April, during his visit to Prague, Soviet leader Gorbachev put forth a proposal on reducing medium-range and short-range missiles, and now 20 days have passed without an official response from the Western countries. It is so difficult to make this response, because this issue concerns the future of the Western allies' strategy and the question of whether Western Europe should be turned into a "non-nuclear" zone. Because the new Soviet proposal has a special bearing on the security interests of West Germany, the West German Government is still hesitant, and there are two different opinions and no consensus has been reached.

At present, the Soviet Union has absolute superiority in the field of nuclear missiles with a range of 500 to 1,000 kilometers. As for the tactical missiles with a range of less than 500 kilometers, the Soviet Union and its allies also hold the upper hand. Among the NATO countries, West Germany is most concerned with the issue of the medium-range and short-range missiles, because its territory is all exposed within the range of these missiles. During the preparation for the U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range missiles, West Germany has repeatedly and strongly called for including the issue of short-range missiles in the talks, because it fears that its security interests may be harmed if the issue of the medium-range missiles is solved but the issue of short-range missiles is left over. Since the U.S.-Soviet summit in Iceland last October, the West German demands have become even stronger.

According to Gorbachev's proposal, the Soviet Union will first reduce its missiles in large numbers. According to ordinary logic, West Germany should welcome such a proposal. However, facts show that West Germany has quite a few misgivings about the consequences of this proposal. First, if it accepts the Soviet proposal, the West will have to undertake the commitment of not deploying and developing similar nuclear weapons. However, if both medium-range and short-range missiles are brought under control on the basis of the "zero option," NATO countries will no longer possess any major nuclear weapons (not including the independent nuclear arms of Britain and France). Then, the Soviet Union will no longer be threatened by the nuclear weapons deployed in Western Europe; in other words, the "nuclear deterrent strategy" and the "flexible response strategy" which have long been pursued by NATO will become ineffective. Second, if the West loses the support of nuclear weapons, its conventional forces will have to face the three-fold strong conventional forces of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries. Then, West Germany, which is situated in the forefront, will be completely exposed to the threats from the East.

Inside the West German Government, heated controversy has arisen around the above two issues. Some officials represented by Foreign Minister Genscher hold that the West "should not reject the Soviet proposal in haste," although they have not clearly indicated that they support the Soviet proposal. The mass media generally hold that Genscher is obviously inclined to accept the Soviet proposal. His reason is that Gorbachev proposed reducing the Soviet Union's exclusive weapons which the West does not have, so the West has no reason to oppose such arms reduction. [paragraph continues]

As for the "nuclear deterrent strategy," Genscher held that the aircraft-launched and sea-based nuclear weapons of the United States can still play a deterring role, and Britain and France will still possess their nuclear forces, so Western Europe will not become a "non-nuclear zone." However, Genscher's opinion is opposed by Defense Minister Woerner and some statesmen of the Union Party. Woerner held that if the West is subject to the commitment of not deploying and not developing short-range missiles, its reaction capability will just be gradually disintegrated. Finally, the West will just have some tactical nuclear weapons with West Germany as the battlefield, and this will be the "worst state of affairs." So Woerner maintained that Gorbachev's proposal must be considered in connection with the Soviet Union's superiority in conventional weapons. (Deligner), chairman of the parliamentary group of the Union Party, put it more bluntly. He said that West Germany must not allow the appearance of such a situation in which only West Germany may become the battlefield of the future nuclear war, so the West should not accept the "zero option" for short-range missiles, but should insist on maintaining the right to deploy a certain number of short-range missiles which is equal to the ceiling of the Soviet Union's similar missiles at a low level. Lueben, vice chairman of the Union Party's parliamentary group, went to Washington on 22 April to warn the United States not to accept the Soviet proposal. He said that if the Soviet Union does not reduce its advantages in conventional weapons, the West must not accept a "zero option" which may harm West Germany's security interests.

After his visit to Moscow, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said in Brussels that West Europe is now facing three options: First, accept the Soviet proposal; second, insist on the right to deploy a limited and equal number of short-range missiles, but Western Europe must openly state that it will make up for the shortage of the short-range missiles; and third, agree with the Soviet proposal, but link it with the talks on conventional armament controls.

However, all the three options will cause some difficulties to West Germany. People have noticed that Chancellor Kohl has not yet expressed his opinion in the past 20 days or more. According to some reports, Kohl convened a cabinet meeting on 27 April on this matter. NATO and the West European alliance will also hold meetings to discuss the issue of short-range missile later this month or early next month. Now West Germany is situated at the crossroads.

ROUNDUP VIEWS U.S.-SOVIET DISARMAMENT TALKS

HK300458 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 87 p 4

[("Roundup" by Reporter Wang Xianhua (3769 2009 5478) from Geneva: "An Essential Round of U.S.-Soviet Talks on Disarmament"]

[Text] The 8th round of U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks will begin on 23 April. This is a decisive round of talks. Closely linked to the results of this round of talks is the problem of whether an agreement on intermediate-range missiles in Europe can be reached by the United States and the Soviet Union. Also involved is the development of U.S.-Soviet relations and the security of West European.

From the unofficial meeting of the heads of the United States and the Soviet Union in Reykjavik at the end of last year to the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in Moscow not long ago, continuous changes have taken place in U.S. and Soviet disarmament proposals. At present, on strategic weapons, both sides have basically maintained their Reykjavik stand. [paragraph continues]

The only difference is the U.S. proposal of a 50 percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons in 7 years, instead of 5 years, which is denounced by the Soviet Union as "a retreat." As far as the "Star Wars" program is concerned, the United States has suggested that given Soviet approval of its involvement in laboratory research, the mutual anti-ballistic missile agreement signed in 1972 should be complied with in 5 years, instead of 10 years. The United States has also suggested that both sides exchange space weapons plans and conditions about development every year, that both sides mutually open up laboratories, and that both sides can mutually observe tests likely to be conducted. Certain relaxation has appeared in the Soviet stand, such as its allowing the United States to conduct tests in research units, testing grounds and factories. It has suggested that experts of both sides reach agreement on a list of weapons to be prohibited from space deployment during the testing period. The United States and the Soviet Union will further bargain over these problems in this round of Geneva talks.

Concerning the focus on the problem of European intermediate-range missiles, Soviet leader Gorbachev, mindful of Western Europe's feeling of unease over Soviet short-range missiles has recently proposed the dismantling of all intermediate-range missiles (1,000-5,000 kilometers), short-range INF missiles, (500-1,000 kilometers) and short-range missiles (under 500 kilometers) deployed in Europe, or the so-called "three-level zero program." Public opinion here considers that it is highly possible for the United States and the Soviet Union to reach agreement on intermediate-range missiles in Europe. Western experts predict that the agreement would contain the following: 1) In 5 years, the Soviet Union shall dismantle 270 SS-20 missiles with a range of 5,000 kilometers deployed in Europe. The United States on its part shall dismantle 108 Pershing-I missiles with a range of 1,800 kilometers and 233 Cruise missiles with a range of 2,500 kilometers deployed in Western Europe since 1983. 2) The agreement will involve the problem of short-range missiles with a range of 300 to 1,000 kilometers. Based on Gorbachev's proposed "downward" adjustment, the Soviet Union will in one year eliminate 96 SS-12/22 missiles with a range of 900 kilometers and a number of SS-23 missiles with a range of 300-500 kilometers. The United States will dismantle 72 Pershing-I missiles with a range of 720 kilometers. Based on Reagan's idea of "upward" adjustment, the United States will demand the preservation of the right to increase the strength of its short-range missiles to a quantity generally equivalent to that of the Soviet Union. Both sides will conduct penetrating negotiations on this matter. The coming intermediate-range missile agreement will at least contain principled provisions for short-range missiles.

Given substantial progress in the U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks, Gorbachev will likely visit the United States and again meet with Reagan. The possibility of his even starting the trip before the end of this year is not ruled out. If things prove to be the contrary, given only one year or so remaining in Reagan's term of office, there will appear a stage of "vacuum" in U.S.-Soviet relations. Therefore, the results of the disarmament talks will have a direct effect on the development of U.S.-Soviet relations.

The prospect of the United States and the Soviet Union reaching agreement has made Western Europe worry about the appearance of a "non-nuclear" process. If intermediate-range and short-range missiles are really eliminated, the situation facing Europe will be: The Soviet Union will enjoy overwhelming superiority over NATO in conventional forces. The United States will match the Soviet Union in long-range missiles. In Western Europe, there will be only the nuclear forces of Britain and France. Thus, Western Europe will first of all worry about a further shaking in the foundations of the nuclear deterrent strategy. Second, it will doubt the will and determination on the part of the United States to safeguard Western Europe's security. Third, it will be afraid that the Soviet Union may again suggest putting British and French nuclear forces on the agenda of disarmament talks. Therefore, there has recently again been new development in the trend toward Western Europe's demand for joint defense.

Reagan's initial reaction to Gorbachev's latest proposal is the view that it is a "significant" and "solemn" proposal. A series of technological problems, including verification, and so forth, in the future U.S.-Soviet agreement still need to be discussed in depth. A great division of opinion in the United States itself has also restraining effect on Reagan not to be neglected. In addition, intermediate-range missiles in Asia and Soviet superiority in conventional forces must also be taken into consideration in U.S.-Soviet talks. Therefore, talks on intermediate-range missiles in Europe will never be smooth sailing. Still greater difficulties will beset talks on strategic weapons and talks on space weapons. The new round of U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks is worth close attention.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS 'GROUP OF 77' CONFERENCE

HK300907 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 87 p 7

[Article by Zhu Ji (4376 1015): "May Wishes Become Realities"]

[Text] At the recent Group of 77's sixth ministerial level conference, many developing countries demanded that developed countries show their sincerity in solving the serious foreign debt problem, and also the problem of primary product prices, both of which are now faced by the developing countries. This reflected the common wishes of the majority of developing countries.

The economic problems now faced by developing countries are indeed very serious. A lot of developing countries are now deeply in debt. They need to develop their own economies in order to guarantee their domestic needs and pay off their foreign debts. However, because of the drop in prices of primary products on the international market, developing countries' export income has decreased and their repayment capability has also been further weakened, thus causing the vicious cycle of borrowing new funds to pay off old debts. This situation will inevitably affect the overall economic development of the world and harm both creditor and debtor nations. Today, international economic relations are closely interrelated. Therefore, the only way to solve this serious problem is for the developed countries to not only enable the developing countries to continue to exist, but also to develop, and to let developing countries raise their foreign-debt repayment capability through development of their own economies. The economic development of the developing countries will in turn provide markets for the developed countries, and further promote the prosperity of the developed countries. The Group of 77 conference once again called on all developed countries to change their stand on the question of debt. It also put forward a series of specific measures, such as holding political dialogues, lowering interest rates in absolute terms, linking debt repayment with the economic development and export income of developing countries, providing new funds for developing countries, and so on. All these proposals are reasonable and positive, and worthy of discussion and implementation by both the North and the South. In order to implement certain measures, developed countries will probably have to sacrifice some of their immediate interests. However, the implementation of these measures will doubtlessly promote a benign cycle, and therefore, from a long-term point of view, is still worthwhile.

At present, the developing countries' economic difficulties have already had a serious impact on the overall economic development of the world. This problem has caused world-wide concern. The communique issued by the International Monetary Fund and the Joint Development Committee of the World Bank, both of which are composed of both developed and developing countries, show that some developed countries have also realized the need to adopt appropriate measures to solve the problem. What should be done now is to strengthen the North-South dialogue and turn the wishes of both sides into concrete actions.

PRC SEEKING LOANS OF \$250 MILLION FROM ADB

HK300829 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS POST) in English 30 Apr 87 p 12

[By Eva To in Osaka]

[Text] China is seeking finance totalling U.S.\$250 million from the Asian Development Bank [ADB].

But it does not intend to see the interest-free concessional loans set aside for the bank's poorer members, a Chinese delegate to the ADB's annual conference said in Osaka yesterday.

Other ADB members had been concerned that large funding needs of countries like China and India might deprive smaller members of finance.

But ADB president Masao Fujioka said yesterday that the bank would take care to avoid over-concentration of ADB resources to bigger member countries, and would ensure there were enough resources to meet the needs of the smaller nations.

China intends to keep its borrowing from the ADB at a modest level and will borrow from the bank's Ordinary Capital Resources, not the Asian Development Fund which gives concessional loans, the Chinese delegate said.

Two applications for loans, totalling \$250 million, have already been submitted by China for ADB approval, which is expected before the end of the year, according to ADB chief information officer Reynaldo Pacheco.

The latest applications cover a \$150 million loan to the China Investment Bank and a tentative \$100 million loan to Huaneng Electric Power Generation Corp.

If the loans are approved, interest rates will be set at a margin, currently 0.5 per cent a year, over the average cost of the bank's borrowing from the OCA pool, in accordance with the pool-based variable lending rate system put into effect last year.

Previously, the ADB charged its loans on fixed rate basis. Under the new system, lending rates will be determined twice a year, on January 2 and July 1. The variable lending rate for the six months to December 31 was 7.65 per cent a year.

The China Investment Bank will use the loan to provide foreign exchange resources to meet credit requirements of small and medium-scale industrial development projects.

Huaneng Electric will use the ADB funds to convert three oil-fired plants of 750 megawatts to coal-fired units.

LI PENG MEETS SOVIET EDUCATION DELEGATION

OW301046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng said here today he hoped that Sino-Soviet cooperation and exchange in education would expand.

He said this at a meeting with H.C. Yegorov, vice-minister of higher and secondary specialized education, who is also the Soviet co-chairman of the working group of the Sino-Soviet cooperation in education.

The Chinese vice-premier also exchanged views with the Soviet guests on the educational policies of both countries.

Yegorov came here to attend the first meeting of the working group of the cooperation in education between the two countries, which was held between April 23 and 30.

PRC-USSR FRIENDSHIP GROUP MEETS IN MOSCOW

OW300227 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] A soiree was held in Moscow on 28 April by the China-USSR Friendship Association in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Liao Zhongkai, a comrade-in-arms of Dr Sun Yat-sen and a noted Chinese revolutionary and democrat.

Director of the Far East Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Mikhail Titarenko was present at the soiree. Senior research worker of the institute, Shevelev, presented a report on the life and revolutionary activities of Liao Zhongkai.

LI XIANNIAN'S BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO JAPANESE EMPEROR

OW290730 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] On the eve of the Japanese emperor's birthday on 29 April, PRC President Li Xiannian today sent a message to greet the emperor's 86th birthday.

In his greeting message, President Li Xiannian said: On Your Majesty's birthday, I would like to express my sincere congratulations, wish Your Majesty health and longevity, and wish your country prosperity and your people happiness.

CHEN MUHUA PROMISES FURTHER FINANCIAL REFORM

OW301819 Beijing XINHUA in English 1743 GMT 30 Apr 87

["China To Further Undertake Banking and Financial Reform, Financial Leader Says" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, April 30 (XINHUA) -- The People's Bank of China will issue construction bonds this year to cover the capital needed for key construction projects and stock exchange markets will be established later, a Chinese financial leader said here today.

Speaking to about 260 people from the Japanese business, financial and monetary circles, Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua said the construction bonds may also be issued on overseas markets as well.

She said the secondary markets may be opened after a period of time, thus establishing stock exchange markets in the real sense.

Chen, also the governor of the People's Bank of China, said the stock exchange markets are now largely at the stage of testing and can hardly be called stock exchange markets so far as their scale is concerned.

China will speed up reforms with its present banking, financial structure this year to make it compatible with overall process of the country's structural reform in economy, Chen Muhua noted.

The banking and financial reform will be carried out with focus on enhancing and improving the function of the nation's central bank in macroeconomic control, Chen declared.

It will be also concentrated on developing financial institutions of various types and making good use of all financial instruments, said Chen.

The governor of the Chinese Central Bank told the Japanese that in the reforming process, efforts will be made to adjust the structure of banking interest rates, implement centralized management of foreign exchange and foreign debts, bring into full play the role of major cities as financial centers, and to expand financial markets step by step.

Chen reassured the Japanese bankers and financiers that China's open-door policy will remain unchanged in the long run.

If there is any change, it will be that China becomes more open, and that the investment environment gets better, she said, noting that improvement has already been made in the country's investment condition.

She called on the Japanese business and financial circles to try to make further contributions to developing economic and trade relations between the two countries.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS JAPANESE TRADE VICE-MINISTER

OW301154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met with Shinji Fukukawa, vice-minister of international trade and industry of Japan, and his party here this afternoon.

The Japanese visitors are here attending the ninth talks on bilateral economic and technical cooperation between the State Economic Commission of China and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan between April 29 and 30 and also paying a visit to China at the invitation of the host commission.

During the talks the two sides exchanged views on economic situation of the two countries, technology upgrading of enterprises, personnel exchanges and cooperation in economic and technological development zones.

DPRK ACCUSES U.S. OF FAILING TO MAKE CONTACT

OW250836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang, April 25 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) accused the United States today of focusing on words not concrete action with regard to easing tension on the Korean peninsula.

The official newspaper NODONG SINMUN said in an editorial that the United States "emphasizes words and propaganda to the neglect of concrete action."

The editorial noted that although the U.S. decided March 9 to permit American diplomats to make informal contacts with their counterparts from DPRK, it has failed to go through with the decision in the past month.

The DPRK responded immediately to the U.S. decision by announcing on March 19 that the DPRK wishes to make contacts and dialogue with the United States on all occasions and at all levels, the paper said.

The paper noted that the ongoing U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit 87" joint military maneuver is likely to continue into May, and the U.S. side has so far failed to respond to a DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN also published a signed commentary yesterday criticizing recent remarks by William Livesey, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces based in South Korea. The U.S. commander was quoted by the paper as saying "There is no need to worry about South Korea's security" as long as the U.S. forces remain there.

NEWS ANALYSIS VIEWS WEU POSITION ON MISSILE DEAL

0W300951 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 30 Apr 87

[*"News Analysis: Western Europe Wants Conventional Arms in Missile Deal (by Le Zude)"* -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Luxembourg, April 29 (XINHUA) -- The foreign ministers and defense ministers of the countries of Western European Union (WEU) expressed their satisfaction Tuesday with disarmament efforts while debating their own security.

This indicates the WEU's desire to get removed the danger of nuclear conflict from Europe, while maintaining an adequate defense against the Soviet Union's powerful non-nuclear threat.

Meeting Tuesday in Luxembourg, the officials of the WEU nations -- Federal Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Belgium -- hailed the Soviet offers to remove nuclear missiles from Europe.

The ministers issued a joint statement after their meeting giving full support to U.S. efforts to conclude an arms agreement provided it maintains the balance of power and effective provisions to check it is being obeyed.

But the statement also contains grains of doubt about European security in the face of superior Soviet conventional and chemical forces once INF [intermediate-range nuclear forces] missiles are gone.

The ministers demanded cuts in conventional and chemical forces along with nuclear reductions.

It is necessary for Western Europe to have a NATO defense based on an "appropriate mix of conventional and nuclear forces which together provide a credible deterrent against all forms of aggression" for the "foreseeable future," the statement said.

The WEU, set up in 1954, is primarily a military forum coordinating the security of Western Europe.

Since the Second World War, peace has been maintained in Europe but with the threat of growing superpower nuclear arsenals race, the ministers noted.

Luxembourg's Foreign Minister Jacques Poos said after the WEU meeting that the peace between East and West is "fragile."

The WEU nations, hoping to see intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) removed from Europe are pleased with the possibilities of the "zero option."

The meeting also reflected the wishes of the WEU nations to strengthen their defenses before a possible slackening of U.S. commitment there.

Early sessions saw debate on a report on Europe's role in NATO, a proposal to design a European security charter and an expansion of the WEU.

This shows that the WEU hopes to play a bigger role in face of any changes, particularly a reduced American presence, in the strategic military balance of Europe.

ROUNDUP: WEST EUROPE ANXIOUS ABOUT MISSILE ISSUE

OW301400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1334 GMT 30 Apr 87

[*"Round-up: Western Europe: On Tenterhooks (by Mao Ruiqing)" -- XINHUA headline*]

[Text] Paris, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Western Europe's leaders will long remember the spring of 1987 as one of anxiety and suspense, when the United States and the Soviet Union sat down to negotiate the fate of Europe's security.

West European countries fear that if the United States and the Soviet Union reach an accord on eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe, they will be exposed to the threat posed by the numerically superior Soviet chemical and conventional arms. They see the present state of peace in Europe as maintained by a nuclear balance which also serves as a deterrent to Soviet conventional weapons.

They also fear that the pulling-out of the 316 U.S. medium-range Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles already in place in Europe would lead to a sapping, or a "decoupling," of the long-standing European-U.S. defense.

What has added to their misgivings is the favorable U.S. reaction to the Soviet initiative, with President Ronald Reagan describing its prospects as "optimistic and realistic."

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz travelled to Moscow earlier this month to press the U.S. case. He then went to Europe to brief U.S. allies on his talks with Soviet leaders. Their reception of his report was mixed.

The U.S.-Soviet talks have triggered intense diplomatic activity in Western Europe, whose leaders are meeting to work out a unified response to the Soviet move.

Last Sunday, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac went to London to exchange views on the new Soviet proposal concerning shorter-range missiles with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who was fresh from a visit to Moscow. In a statement after the meeting, Chirac voiced his misgivings about a possible U.S.-Soviet accord on Euromissiles.

He told reporters the denuclearization of Europe is unacceptable, and that given Soviet superiority in chemical and conventional weapons, there is no option open to Western Europe but to retain its independent nuclear deterrent. He also said he and Thatcher agreed that the nuclear defense of their two countries is unnegotiable.

French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, in a recent interview with a Federal German periodical, said he is dubious about Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's new nuclear disarmament proposal, and said the Soviet intentions remain unchanged, and its new nuclear disarmament offer amounts to nothing but greater flexibility in dealing with the United States.

Raimond is travelling to Washington today to elaborate France's stand on the Soviet proposal to his U.S. counterpart.

British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, after being briefed by Shultz about his Moscow visit, said in Brussels the nuclear deterrent and the strategy of "flexible response" are indispensable for West Europe in the foreseeable future.

Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in a meeting with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Defense Minister Manfred Woerner on Monday, said he shared his French and British counterparts' opposition to the denuclearization of Europe and to the so-called "supra-zero option" (calling for removal of both medium- and shorter-range missiles from Europe). He however indicated that he would not dismiss the Soviet leader's proposal in initial reactions to his offer. Kohl will go to Strasbourg next week to meet French Prime Minister Chirac for consultations on the Soviet offer.

Over the past two days, defense and foreign ministers of Federal Germany, Belgium, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Italy and Luxembourg -- members of the Western European Union -- met in Luxembourg to work out a coordinated stand in answer to the Soviet nuclear disarmament proposal.

Addressing European worries, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle said recently that the envisaged U.S.-Soviet accord on Euromissiles would not lead to the denuclearization of Europe, nor a "decoupling" of U.S.-European defense. He said the United States will work out an accord with the Soviet Union which will be in the best interests of the West.

Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, also promised that the United States will not do anything at the expense of its European allies.

Knowing the United States counts on their support in its dealings with the Soviet Union, West European nations will not readily agree to any U.S.-Soviet accord unless tangible guarantees are made for their security.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS BRITISH WRITER HAN SUYIN

OW251144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met noted British woman writer Han Suyin here this afternoon.

Zhao had a wide-range talk with Han on the training of the talented people, ideological education, news reporting and the opposing of bourgeois liberalization.

During the meeting Han presented Zhao with her Chinese-translation novel "Till Morning Comes".

Han and her husband Vincent Ruthnaswamy arrived here on April 9 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Ruthnaswamy already left China on April 17.

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS SINO-CZECHOSLOVAK RELATIONS

HK281423 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 87 p 6

[Article by Zhang Baoliang (1728 1405 2733): "Ushering in a New Period of China-Czechoslovak Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Although China and Czechoslovakia are far apart, the friendly intercourse between the two peoples dates back to the early 20th century. Prusek, a noted Czech Sinologist, visited China in the fall of 1932 and made friends with Lu Xun. He said: "To me, Lu Xun is a gate leading to the Chinese Life." After returning home, Prusek took up translation of Lu Xun's works as his career and published in 1937 a Czech edition of "A Call to Arms" carrying the photocopy of the "Preface" that Lu Xun wrote 3 months before his death. When the Chinese people were fighting a bloody battle against the Japanese aggressors, doctors sent by the Czechoslovak Communist Party assisted the Chinese people in their anti-Japanese war.

China and Czechoslovakia established diplomatic ties at the ambassadorial level just 6 days after the founding of the PRC, and a new chapter in the history of Sino-Czechoslovak relations began. Students were exchanged between Czechoslovakia and China to study in the highest academic institutes of the two countries -- Beijing University and Charles University, and the exchange of visits between trade unions, youth and woman representatives, and literature and art workers of the two countries helped to promote mutual understanding and friendship. An agricultural cooperative named "Sino-Czechoslovak Friendship" was established in the suburbs of Beijing, while (Vejvanovice) Agricultural Cooperative in Stredocesky Kraj added the words "Czechoslovak-Chinese Friendship" to its name. On the 10th anniversary of the founding of New China, Kovosvit National Enterprise Machine Tool Plant in Tabor Dkres [District] of Czechoslovakia was renamed "Czechoslovak-Chinese Friendship Machine Tool Plant." On 9 May of the following year, when the Czechoslovak people were celebrating their national day, the Shenyang City No 2 Machine Tool Plant was officially renamed "Sino-Czechoslovak Friendship Machine Tool Plant." Some Czechoslovak engineering and technical experts came to China and worked hard to assist the Chinese people in their national construction.

The exchanges of visits between Chinese and Czechoslovak leaders in the 1950's have left people happy memories. Chinese party and state leaders, including Comrades Zhou Enlai, Zu De, Dong Biwu, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, and Peng Dehuai, separately visited Czechoslovakia, which is acclaimed as the "garden of Europe." Meanwhile, the Chinese people also warmly received envoys of the Czechoslovak people -- party and state leaders of Czechoslovakia. All these unforgettable visits have already gone down in the history of friendship between the Chinese and Czechoslovak peoples.

In the past few years since 1980, Sino-Czechoslovak relations have been developing rapidly and both nongovernmental and governmental exchanges between the two countries have increased year after year. Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Potac, First Deputy Premier Rohlicek, and Foreign Minister Chnoupek visited China successively; while Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng and several state councillors also visited Czechoslovakia separately.

In the past 2 years, the two countries signed an agreement on Sino-Czechoslovak economic and technological cooperation; a protocol on the establishment of the Sino-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technological Cooperations; and an accord on long-term trade between China and Czechoslovakia, a program outline on scientific and technological cooperation for 1986-1990, a Sino-Czechoslovak cultural exchange plan, and other important documents.

The volume of trade between China and Czechoslovakia reached a record height in 1986, increasing from 825 million Swiss francs in the previous year to 953 million Swiss francs. Today, "Tatra" brand large dump trucks and Czechoslovakia-made tractors are operating on construction sites in China. Power generating unit manufactured by Skoda plant have been installed in Shentou Heat and Power Plant in Datong, Shanxi Province. Meanwhile, textiles, light industrial products, food products, shoes, garments, and toys produced by China have become goods in great demand in large department stores in Czechoslovakia, and household electric appliances, color television sets, and radio-recorders produced by China will also be put on the market in the country. Tanggu Shipyard is now building four oceangoing freighters for Czechoslovakia.

Reciprocal exhibitions have helped to enhance mutual understanding between the Chinese and Czechoslovak peoples. A Shanghai consumer goods exhibition was held in Bratislava in January this year, and China participated for the first time in the Brno International Food Products Exposition in February. The annual Brno International Consumer Goods Exposition opened on 9 April. Czechoslovak visitors at the exposition greatly admired the rich and colorful Chinese traditional light industrial and textile products as well as the rapid development of some new industrial products, such as electronic instruments and household electric appliances, in recent years.

In the past few years, the exchange of visits between Chinese and Czechoslovak literature and art missions has also added to the friendship between the two peoples. On the grand occasion of "Prague Spring" in 1985, Chinese soprano Hu Xiaoping sang together with Czechoslovak actors and actresses on the same stage. And the event became a topic of conversation in Prague. The performance of the Shandong acrobatic company in Czechoslovakia last winter and that of the Liaoning Youth Beijing opera troupe in the country this spring gave the Czechoslovak people an opportunity for further understanding of China long-standing culture and art. Through Czechoslovak literary and artistic works and the performance of visiting Czechoslovak theatre troupes, Chinese readers, audiences, and spectators know the Czechoslovak peoples's hardships in the past and their happy life today. Fucik, Smetana, Dvorak, Nemcova, and Hasek have become names familiar to the Chinese people.

The year 1987 will witness great development of the Sino-Czechoslovak relations. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian visited Czechoslovakia in early March. This was the first official visit by a Chinese foreign minister to the country since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries, and it proved to be a great success. At the moment, Czechoslovak premier Strougal is visiting China for talks with Chinese leaders on the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, is to visit Czechoslovakia very soon. And Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and CSR president, will also visit China. The reciprocal visits by the leaders of the two countries will surely forward the friendship between the Chinese and Czechoslovak peoples to another new stage.

XINHUA TOLD LEBANON SUPPORTS MIDEAST CONFERENCE

OW301344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1331 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Beirut, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Lebanon supports in principle to convene a projected international Mideast peace conference, but will not involve in direct talks with Israel, a Foreign Ministry source told XINHUA today.

The Lebanese Foreign Ministry has prepared a letter to the U.N. Secretary General Perez De Cuellar on the Lebanese Government's position to the international conference, he added.

The source disclosed that the letter will be delivered by Lebanese Permanent Representative to the U.N. Rashid Fakhuri soon.

Lebanon demands the separation of the Lebanese issue with the Mideast crisis as a whole, an end to the Israeli support to the "South Lebanon Army (SLA)", the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Israeli self-imposed "security belt" along Lebanon's southern border with Israel and deploying multi-nation interim forces along the internationally acknowledged Lebanese-Israeli border, the source said.

The U.N. secretary general has reportedly contacted with all the U.N. representatives of the Mideast countries and found out their views on the projected Mideast peace conference.

DENG LIQUN MEETS IRAQI PARTY OFFICIAL, DELEGATION

OW300947 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese senior party official Deng Liqun, met with 'Aullah Hayawi al-Hamash, member of the bureau for foreign relations of the national leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq, and his party here today.

Deng, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, said the friendship and cooperation between the CPC and the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq have expanded since their establishment of relations in 1980.

On China's domestic situation, Deng said following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held in late 1978, China has implemented the policies of reform, opening to the outside world and invigorating its economy, and at the same time persevered in the four cardinal principles.

The Iraqi visitors arrived here April 27.

'NO ORGANIZED MASS CELEBRATIONS' ON MAY DAY

OW301412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1407 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA) -- A series of theatrical performances entitled "The Song of Labor" were staged this evening in Beijing and televised live across the country to celebrate "May 1", the International Labor Day.

Chinese state and Communist Party leaders, model workers from all over the country, foreign diplomats and foreign experts working in Beijing watched celebration performances in the Great Hall of the People.

Also attending the gala performances were visiting friends from Romania, Spain, Guinea-Bissau, Japan and Sri Lanka as well as compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao regions, and people from all walks of life of the Chinese capital.

On May 1, theatrical groups will go to factories, mines and other enterprises to perform for the workers.

The parks in Beijing will be open free of charge to visitors, but there will be no organized mass celebrations in Beijing's major parks tomorrow, said a spokesman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, a main organizer of the celebrations.

STATE LEADERS, FOREIGNERS ATTEND MAY DAY SOIREE

OW301944 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Beijing Municipal People's Government sponsored a soiree at the Great Hall of the People this evening. Six thousand workers and model workers of Beijing gathered here to jubilantly celebrate "May 1," the International Labor Day.

At the soiree, named "The Song of Labor," Beijing spare-time singers and professional literary and art workers staged colorful vocal solos, choruses, vocal mimicry, dances, comic dialogues, and violin playing.

Present at the soiree were Ulanhu, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Qiao Shi, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Wu Xueqian, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qili, Yao Yilin, Ni Zhifu, Qin Jiwei, Chen Pixian, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Zhen, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua, Li Desheng, Xiao Ke, Chen Xilian, Ji Pengfei, Huang Zhen, Cheng Zihua, Han Guang Wang Renzhong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyuncan, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Liao Hansheng, Zhang Jingfu, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaido, Zhou Peiyuan, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Wang Feng, and other leading comrades. Comrade Hoang Van Hoan also attended the soiree.

Also present at the soiree were Manea Manescu, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the National Council; Alfonso Guerra, deputy general secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and deputy prime minister of Spain; Tiago Alelvia Lopes, head of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, member of the Political Bureau, minister of state, and chairman of the Central Procuratorial and Supervisory Committee; and other guests who are visiting China.

The May Day visiting group of Hong Kong and Macao Trade Unions and some trade union delegations from Sri Lanka and Japan were also present at the soiree.

Before the soiree began, Ulanhu, Wan Li, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, Wu Xueqian, Hu Qili, Ni Zhifu, Wang Zhaoguo, Ji Pengfei, and other party and state leaders met with foreign guests and guests from Hong Kong and Macao.

Also present at the soiree were foreign diplomats and foreign experts working in our country on a long-term basis.

RENMIN RIBAO MAY DAY EDITORIAL ON RESPONSIBILITY

HK010338 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 1 May 87 p 1

[RENMIN RIBAO 1 May editorial: "The Important Historical Responsibility of the Working Class -- Celebrating '1 May,' the International Labor Day"]

[Text] The grass has turned lush green again. While ushering in this year's May Day, the Chinese people are feeling exceptionally at ease. The new achievements in opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy; the launching of the struggle for the four cardinal principles and against bourgeois liberalization; and the good trends in launching the campaign to increase production, practice economy, raise revenues, and reduce expenditures -- all these aspects have revealed a vast, touching panorama of how our one billion people, guided by the party's correct line, are making concerted efforts, advancing in a pioneering spirit, and promoting the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

The Chinese people have been yearning for the construction and realization of the four modernizations, and they have industriously worked for this goal. The working class is China's leading class and the main force to build the four modernizations. Representing the advanced productive forces and relations of production, the Chinese working class is growing stronger and stronger day after day. It is playing an increasingly important leading role in the nation's political, economic, and social life. Currently, the number of China's staff and workers has increased from 1949's 8 million to more than 120 million, of which 98 percent joined the working class after the founding of the Republic and 70 percent are under 35. They all cherish a deep love for the party and for socialism. They are inheriting and developing the fine character and glorious tradition of the working class, and have become an important force for promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Currently, the task facing the vast number of staff and workers and people of all nationalities across the country is to seriously implement the guidelines of the Fifth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress and concentrate on fulfilling the following two tasks: In the economic field we should everywhere carry out the campaign to increase production, practice economy, raise revenues and reduce expenditures, and deepen the structural reform and further open the country to the outside world, in order to guarantee the stable, sustained growth of the national economy. In the political-ideological field we should conduct in-depth education in the necessity of upholding the four cardinal principles, resolutely combat bourgeois liberalization, and do more to build a socialist society with an advanced culture and ideology, in order to further consolidate and develop political stability and unity.

The campaign to increase production, practice economy, raise revenues, and reduce expenditures has been launched across the country, and initial results have been achieved in some places and units. The vast numbers of staff and workers are the main force of reform, and they are also the principal force in launching the campaign to increase production, practice economy, raise revenues, and reduce expenditures. If we want to deepen this campaign in a sustained way, and to turn it into a powerful force promoting the growth of social productive forces we must, above all, deepen the sense of responsibility among the vast numbers of staff and workers. "Every man has a share of responsibility for the fate of his country." If each of us has a sense of being the master of his own affairs; saves even one drop of oil or 1 kwh of electricity; and makes at least one rationalization suggestion or at most participates in the drawing up of a certain plan, the working out of a certain policy decision, or the advancing of a certain reform, the accumulated amount will be very huge mental and material resources that will play an important role in reform and construction.

The trade union is a mass organization of the working class under the party's leadership. Currently, trade unions at all levels shoulder the important responsibility of mobilizing and organizing the vast numbers of staff and workers to devote themselves to the four modernizations. All trade unions must begin with raising the quality of trade union cadres and improving working methods; maintain close ties with the vast numbers of staff and workers; seriously hear and reflect their opinions, requests, and voices; safeguard their legitimate rights and interests; and fully develop their enthusiasm and creativeness for promoting socialism. All trade unions must compete to be "homes for workers and office staff," while all trade union cadres must strive to be "friends of workers and office staff." Party and government leaders at all levels must pay full attention to the role of trade unions, support their work, and sincerely support workers' being masters of their own affairs. We must understand that the staff and workers of the 1980's have a much stronger consciousness of democracy than those of the 1950's. They have closely combined their destiny with that of the state and enterprises and displayed a deep sense of responsibility as shouldered by masters of their own affairs while facing the success or failure of reform and the thriving or decline of an enterprise. This is very precious and should be honored and protected. It is the fountainhead of the wisdom of our leaders at all levels, particularly leaders of our enterprises, and the powerful support for deepening our reform.

Building our great motherland into a modern, powerful socialist state with a high degree of democracy and civilization is the common wish of our people in the hundreds of millions. Workers of our country will certainly and profoundly understand the historic responsibilities on their shoulders; stand in the forefront of reform and of the campaign to increase production and practice economy and to raise revenues and reduce expenditures; bring their intelligence and wisdom into full play; and make ever more splendid achievements. Comrade workers and staff members working hard in the forefront of reform and construction, we salute you and extend our best regards and festival greetings to you!

LIAOWANG CALLS FOR STABILITY, UNITY, DEVELOPMENT

HK290756 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 16, 20 Apr 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Consolidate Stability and Unity, Achieve Stable Development"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in the Government Work Report at the recently-closed Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC; "We should concentrate our efforts on fulfilling the following two major tasks in the year between the present NPC session and the next. [paragraph continues]

First, in the economic field, we should adhere to the correct principle of construction, carry out everywhere the campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenues and reduce expenditures, deepen the structural reform and further open the country to the outside world, in order to ensure the steady, sustained growth of the entire national economy. Second, in the political and ideological field, we should conduct in-depth publicity and education in the necessity of upholding the four cardinal principles, resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization and do more to build the socialist spiritual civilization in order to further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. Governments at all levels, all fields of endeavor, all enterprises and institutions, and all public organizations should focus on these two tasks and push ahead work in various aspects in a down-to-earth manner, keeping in mind the relevant arrangements made by the central authorities and their own specific conditions." The two major tasks put forward here not only have defined the central task of the whole country in the year beginning from now, but are also of far-reaching historical significance to attaining the goal of socialist modernization in our country and winning the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

These two major tasks can be said to have embodied the two basic points of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The two basic points in the line of building socialism with Chinese characteristics since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are: To adhere to the four cardinal principles and to implement the policy of reform, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy.

These two basic points supplement each other and neither of them can be dispensed with. Doing a good job in fulfilling these two major tasks was put forward on the basis of seriously summing up the experience in practice in our country's economic and political life at present in light of the party's line since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Doing a good job in fulfilling these two major tasks means comprehensively implementing the line since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and our four modernizations will have a reliable guarantee.

Do a good job in fulfilling the first major task, in short, means persisting in implementing the policy of reform, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy centering on economic construction. The experience of the 8 years since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has proved that persisting in regarding economic construction as the center and upholding the policy of achieving a steady and sustained development of the economy is the foundation for the country's stability and social progress and for attaining the magnificent goal of making the people prosperous and the country strong. Only when the economy develops steadily, the society remains stable, the people live and work in peace and contentment, and the living standards are gradually rising can the superiority of the socialist system be fully manifested, can the people's confidence in the party's leadership and in the socialist road remain firm, and can we win victory in the cause of socialism -- communism. We should always keep this truth firmly in mind and everyone should contribute to the steady and sustained growth of the national economy.

To achieve a steady and sustained growth of the national economy, we must uphold the policy of carrying out in-depth reform, further opening to the outside world, and further enlivening the domestic economy. [paragraph continues]

This year, we should proceed with deepening the reform and increasing input, increase the momentum of agricultural development, and continuously strengthen agriculture, the foundation. We must push ahead the reform of the economic structure in an overall manner with the focus on deepening the reform in enterprises, enthusiastically implementing the contracted operational responsibility system, and invigorating enterprises -- large and medium-sized enterprises in particular.

To ensure a steady development of the national economy, there is another prominent and pressing task. This is to extensively and protractedly carry out the campaign of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenues and reducing expenditures in a deep-going manner. In the past 8 years, we have made great achievements in our economic construction that have attracted world-wide attention. We have accumulated much valuable experience, but we have also made some mistakes. There are still some problems worthy of our attention, such as an excessively large scale of investment in fixed assets, a too rapid increase of the consumption funds, blindly seeking a higher growth rate, and some undesirable practices of extravagance and ostentation. These problems are extremely harmful to the steady development of the national economy and they should not be treated lightly. Unfolding the campaign of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenues and reducing expenditures is not only conducive to further carrying forward the fine tradition of building the country through arduous struggle and thrift and spreading a good social practices, but also conducive to rationally and effectively using the natural resources and the limited social funds to develop various productive undertakings, creating a stable and coordinated economic environment, and ensuring the implementation of the policy of a steady and sustained development of the economy.

The campaign of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenues and reducing expenditures should be closely integrated with the deepening of the reform of enterprises. Deepening the reform of enterprises, invigorating enterprises, and increasing economic benefits are effective means for increasing production and revenues. Many of our enterprises lack vitality and their economic benefits are not great. Therefore, the potential for increasing production and revenues is great. The most effective way to tap this potential is to do a good job in reform and to enhance the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers for production and operation.

To do a good job in fulfilling the second major task is to adhere more closely to the correct political orientation. The four cardinal principles are the foundation for the founding and governing of our country. To carry out reform and construction, we must have a stable and unified political environment. Only by adhering to the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, and safeguarding the stability of the country and the society and the unity of the people of all nationalities throughout the country can we have a stable and good environment for the people of all nationalities to concentrate their efforts on construction.

To ensure the sustained and healthy development of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, to guard against the past "leftist" practices, and to prevent the struggle from being given up halfway, the party central Committee has adopted a series of correct principles and policies. In the Government Work Report, Premier Zhao Ziyang solemnly pointed out once more: [paragraph continues]

In the slow process of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, no change will be made in our overall policy of concentrating our efforts on the development of the social productive forces with a view to the modernization of our economy and of redoubling our efforts to build the socialist material and spiritual civilization. No change will be made in the policies of conducting all-round reform and opening to the outside world. No change will be made in various current policies for the rural and urban areas. No change will be made in the principles and policies of consolidating and developing the patriotic united front. No change will be made in the policy of continuing to "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." No change will be made in the policy of respecting knowledge and trained personnel and of fully exploiting the talents of intellectuals. Not only will there be no changes in all these principles and policies, but they will be adhered to more accurately, more effectively and for a long time to come. As long as we resolutely act according to the principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee, we will also certainly be able to do a good job in fulfilling the major task in the political and ideological field.

The demand for doing a good job in fulfilling the two major tasks has been put forward on the basis of the actual situation of our country and it reflects the common desire of the people of all nationalities of our country. Let us take action in responding to the call of the NPC: Under the leadership of the CPC, be united as one and work with one heart and mind to consolidate and develop the stability and unity of the whole country, to maintain the steady and sustained growth of the national economy, and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

JINGJI RIBAO URGES CADRE APPOINTMENT REFORM

HK301149 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 87 p 1

[Commentator's article] "It is Imperative To Reform the Cadre Appointing System in Enterprises"]

[Text] With the universal introduction of the factory director (manager) responsibility system in our country's enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people, the cadre appointing system in enterprises which are already riddled with malpractices is getting increasingly out of tune with changes in the enterprise operation and management structure. Therefore, it calls for urgent reform.

The main drawbacks in the current enterprise cadres appointment system are as follows: 1) There is only one method of recruitment and the enterprise's characteristics are neglected. "So long as a person is promoted to cadre, he will be released from production forever." Cadres can be hired but not fired, and promoted but not demoted. Consequently, the number of cadres has swollen to huge proportions. 2) Enterprises do not have the power to make use of personnel and cadres themselves do not have the initiative in choosing jobs. Dislocation between "managing personnel" and "making use of personnel" robbed the cadre contingents of vitality. 3) Personnel selection is carried out in a limited way and consequently, it is hard to implement the principle of "selecting the most deserving candidates for employment." This has an adverse effect on the quality of the contingent of enterprise cadres.

Recently, in his "Government Work Report" to the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "The main tasks for economic structural reform in 1987 are to concentrate our efforts on reforming the operational mechanisms of enterprises, and the leadership structure of their internal departments, with enhancement of enterprises' capacity, in particular, medium- and large-sized enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people, as the center,, to gradually reform and improve enterprises' labor and wage systems and management methods of investment in fixed assets, and to enthusiastically make the preparations necessary for reforms in various fields of endeavor during the next period." Reforming the cadre appointment system and introducing an employment system in recruiting cadres, is a supporting measure in enterprise reform. Since a factory director (manager) assumes full responsibility for his enterprise, it is necessary to ensure he really has authority commensurate with his post, among other things, the power to make use of personnel. Only when really capable, qualified people with an enterprising spirit are selected and promoted to leadership posts at all levels, and timely readjustments are made in light of changes in an enterprise's situation in production and cadres, can a factory director's orders go smoothly, and can the administrative command system work effectively. In this sense, it is imperative to reform the system of appointing cadres in enterprises.

Reform of the enterprise cadre appointing system is part of the reform of the enterprise personnel system. ... involves not only removal of old concepts and solution of problems arising from people's erroneous thinking, but also practical problems in our systems and policies. We should explore ways of solving them in practice. In this regard, Beijing Municipality's methods and experience deserve being used for reference.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON DUTIES OF LEADING CADRES

HK300725 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 22 Apr 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Put Forward Ideas, Employ Cadres, and Set an Example"]

[Text] At the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, when leading comrades of the Central Military Commission talked about the duties of leading cadres, they concisely and comprehensively boiled their duties down to three sentences: put forward ideas, employ cadres, and set an example.

They emphasized that it was of practical significance to raise these three sentences. In the past, we often said that the duties of leaders were: 1) Putting forward ideas; 2) Employing cadres. We are now adding one more, "setting an example." The significance is more complete and more suitable to today's realities. We are now in a new historical period. The new situation and new tasks require leading cadres at all levels to further set an example. The demands on putting forward ideas and employing cadres are greatly different in many aspects than before. As a saying goes, leaders are the key link. Really improving the quality of leading cadres, particularly senior cadres, according to the above-mentioned demands is no doubt one of the key links to step up the building of leadership groups at all levels, to do well in conducting education in adhering to the four cardinal principles, to take a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization, to implement the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, and to do well all aspects of work of the PLA units, with modernization as the center.

The correct ideas and determination are the result of seeking truth from facts. When we seek truth from facts, we must ensure two points: 1) We must grasp the practical situation and know what is what; 2) we must grasp the theoretic weapon and be good at analysis. Both of them are indispensable. We must formulate correct policy decisions, avoid mistakes, and further study under the situation in reform. On the one hand, we must take advantage of our present leading posts to learn through practice and on the other, we must study from books in conjunction with the practice of work. While studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the line, principles, and policies of the party, we must cursorily read some modern military science, international politics, economic knowledge, legal knowledge, modern management knowledge, Chinese and foreign history, and so on. Only by making great efforts to arm ourselves with contemporary advanced ideology and technological achievements can we broaden our field of vision, sharpen our eyes, suitably analyze and appraise the objective situation, and enhance the sense of principle, the farsightedness, and the creativeness of our systematic working guidance. We can usually find the basic experience and lesson in the success or failure in the leadership work from whether or not we have adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts. To put forward good ideas and to enhance the level of policy decisions, we must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts.

After the major policies are determined, cadres are the decisive factors. The tasks of the modernization of the Army in the new period are much more arduous than before and the demands on cadres in all categories are stricter than before. At the same time, as a large number of qualified personnel have emerged, we can have a better choice than before. This especially requires us to know the way of employing people. Appointing people on their merits is an excellent tradition of our party and Army. The meaning of merits is having both ability and political integrity. As an old saying goes: Ability is the resource of political integrity; political integrity is the command of ability. Appointing people on their merits must depend on these two points at all times. It will not work if we lay stress only on political integrity without ability and it is incorrect to attach importance only to ability and not to political integrity. Although the views of different classes, political parties and armies on political integrity and ability are different or totally different, on the basis of upholding their basic interests, it is necessary to put political integrity in the first position in employing people and to employ people of ability as far as possible. So far as we are concerned, the most essential part of political integrity is to adhere to the socialist road and party leadership and to have firm communist ideas and conviction, lofty aspirations for rendering meritorious service to the four modernizations, and the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people; ability is a relatively high scientific and cultural level, more professional knowledge and practical experience, certain capacity for organization, and so on. In the final analysis, they must have ideals, morality, culture, and discipline. To appraise whether or not a leader is just and honest, we must see whether or not he appoints people on their merits and people who have suitable ability.

Why must we stress that leading cadres should set an example? Basically speaking, it is because our party is the vanguard of the working class and our Army must wholeheartedly serve the people. The basic nature of our party and Army determines that our leading cadres at all levels must be as good as their word, do what they say, and are not allowed to say without doing or to act differently from what they say. To give a better play to the leadership role, we should rather set an example than merely speak loudly. [paragraph cont'd over]

Leading cadres must set an example in abiding by discipline, obeying orders, straightening out customs, working selflessly for the public interest so that they can win the masses' trust and real prestige and their orders are authoritative. It is, therefore, undoubtedly logical to be strict in running the Army and first to be strict with cadres, particularly leading cadres. If the majority of our leading cadres can, on the whole, correctly put forward ideas, suitably employ cadres, personally set an example, integrate determination with practice, the management of other people with self-discipline, and example with precept, they need not do everything personally, the so-called "leadership role" will be brought into play everywhere, and an unprecedentedly new situation in our Army-building and all aspects of our work will emerge.

SLOW GROWTH FOR FC SIGN WHOLLY OWNED VENTURES

HK300827 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS POST) in English 30 Apr 87 p 12

[By Olivia Sin]

[Text] Foreign investors are still adopting a wait-and-see attitude on setting up wholly-owned ventures in China, one year after the law covering the ventures was passed.

According to Dong Lixiang, a senior official of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the number of such ventures registered in China by the end of last year totalled only 143, about 30 more than in 1985.

By comparison, the number of equity joint ventures and co-operative ventures totalled 3,128 and 3,358, respectively.

Ms Dong, who is the deputy chief of the foreign Enterprise Registration Division, said stringent requirements and the procedure for central government approval might be the reasons for the slow growth in wholly-owned ventures.

Under the law, such ventures must either be technically advanced or their products are for export.

Analysts said many investors are keen to penetrate China's vast domestic market instead of setting up an export base. Besides, few investors are eager to impart advanced technology to any foreign country.

Ms Dong said Beijing is seriously considering delegating the power to approve such ventures to the provinces.

Wholly-owned ventures are now approved by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; and tight central government control may have dampened the interest of investors, she said.

"I believe the central government will very soon delegate the power of approval to the provinces," said Ms Dong after a seminar in Hong Kong yesterday on commercial administration in China.

The seminar is jointly held by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the China International Trust and Investment Corp and the China Patent Agent (HK) Ltd.

Total foreign ownership in China has been a controversial issue as they bring up bitter memories of foreign occupation.

And the passing of the law last year was a breakthrough in China's economic policy.

Nevertheless, Ms Dong said Chinese law drafters have yet to work out a comprehensive set of laws covering the various aspects of taxation, labour, import and export activities of wholly-owned ventures.

On the other hand, such rules are already in place for equity joint ventures, the most encouraged format of investment in China.

She said the drafting of laws for wholly-owned ventures have taken a long time as it involves various government departments.

On the draft law on co-operative ventures, Ms Dong said officials are divided over whether it should specify the amount of registered capital and minimum shares of the foreign partners.

Chinese officials are also debating whether these ventures should be accorded the status of a legal person or given the same preferential treatment applied to equity ventures.

(Under the law, joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment are Chinese legal persons and are subject to the jurisdiction and receive the protection of Chinese law.)

Unlike equity ventures, co-operative ventures do not have a specified ratio for shares.

The Chinese side normally contributes land and labour and the foreign side is responsible for raising funds and management. The ratio for profit-sharing is not fixed, but changes in time to give flexibility to both parties.

Ms Dong also said that a number of equity and co-operative ventures have been delayed because the investors have failed to put up the required capital.

"We found that both the Chinese and foreign parties have failed to honour their contractual commitment and the ventures were delayed as a result," she said. The number of delayed cases were not disclosed, however.

Ms Dong said the number of representative offices set up by foreign firms in China last year rose by 27 percent to 1,876.

Among them, 1,000 were set up in Beijing while the rest were in Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

Ms Dong said 26 foreign representative offices had their licences revoked last year because they had withdrawn from the country or had been dormant for a long time.

COMMENTATOR URGES REFORMS WITH INCREASED ECONOMY

HK301029 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Combine the 'Double-Increase and Double-Economy' Movement With the Deepening Reforms -- capitalized passages published in boldface"]

[Text] The slogan of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenue and reducing expenditure which we have now adopted is not prompted by a sudden impulse, nor is it a simple imitation of the slogan of "increasing production, practicing economy, and fighting against waste" which we chanted in the 1950's, but a new task set under the new situation. However, there are still some different views on this question. One is that the "double-increase and double-economy" slogan is being adopted now because our economic work faces troublesome problems, and that the slogan is a makeshift emergency measure to smooth away the current difficulties. Another is that our economic work has to follow the beaten track because of the faults appearing in reforms in the past few years. Influenced by these incorrect views, some units and departments have not carried out reforms in depth but have slipped back into the old rut. Consequently, they have failed to accomplish their work because they have headed in the opposite direction to that intended.

These incorrect views are seemingly different, but they are similar in that they make an incorrect appraisal of the present situation and set the "double-increase and double-economy" drive against the effort to deepen reforms. If these incorrect views are not corrected, then the "double-increase and double-economy" drive can hardly develop soundly.

So how do we see the present economic situation in our country? At the 14th Session of the 6th National C.R.C Standing Committee, Comrade Zhao Ziyang distinctly outlined the situation, saying "the present economic situation is indeed very good, but there are also many problems." What he said tallies with the actual situation. Over the past 8 years, economic reform has instilled new vitality into our economic construction and the successes we have achieved are known to all. However, our economic reform is an undertaking that our forefathers never ventured into and a new road along which we are groping. Therefore, some faults appearing in the process of reform is unavoidable. Reform is the only way out for our country and this truth has been proven by practice. In viewing current problems and looking forward to the future, we should therefore take reform as the basic point. This is our starting point in approaching and tackling problems and understanding the importance of the "double-increase and double-economy" drive. That is to say, in stressing "double-increase and double-economy" today, we must link the drive with our effort to carry out reform in depth.

FIRST, UNFOLDING THE "DOUBLE-INCREASE AND DOUBLE-ECONOMY" DRIVE IS THE URGENT NEED FOR CARRYING OUT REFORM IN DEPTH. Our reform is confronted with many difficulties, such as inharmonious relations in many sectors of economic construction, imperfect reform measures, different problems in social life, unbridled waste, and bureaucratic practices. For example, some enterprises considerably increase investment but can not achieve better economic results, their gross output value goes up but distributable income does not increase much, and they wasted intolerably the means of production and capital. Meanwhile, some enterprises have a large stock of shoddy goods, many administrative departments are extremely overstaffed and their expenses increase acutely, thus exerting great pressure on the state, and some enterprises even use funds for capital construction for administrative spending. If these problems are not solved, it will be difficult to continue reform.

SECOND, UNLESS WE CARRY OUT REFORM IN DEPTH, WE SHALL NOT BE ABLE TO PROMOTE THE "DOUBLE-INCREASE AND DOUBLE-ECONOMY" DRIVE. It must be noted that vast waste in enterprises and bureaucratic practices in administrative departments are closely related to the current irrationalities in our economic and administrative structures. Enterprises pay attention only to output value and not to production costs, only to investment and not to economic results, only to production and not to management, and to quantity and not to quality. In the final analysis, these problems arise only because we do not have a perfect mechanism for distributing interests between the state and the enterprises and between the enterprise and the individual, we do not have a complete range of reform measures, and the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers in increasing production and practicing economy is not fully aroused. Even the waste in administrative organs is also related to inadequate rules and regulations governing the allocation and use of administrative expenses. Only when we carry out reform in depth will we be able to solve these problems.

THIRD, OUR PRINCIPAL AIM IS TO AROUSE THE MASSES OF PEOPLE TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN THE "DOUBLE-INCREASE AND DOUBLE-ECONOMY" DRIVE. The drive cannot attain its goal if the masses do not take an active part in it. To mobilize the masses into the drive, we cannot depend only on strengthening ideological education but should link the drive with their immediate interests. If we do not link the drive with the immediate interests of the masses, we are plunged into idealism and formalism. To link the drive with the immediate interests of the masses, we must handle properly the relationship between economic results and remuneration. Some time ago some enterprises achieved better economic results with much effort, but a considerable amount of income was used as consumption funds. This itself is a wanton waste. This problem is mainly due to the irrational system of distribution. The solution to the problem lies in further deepening reform.

FOURTH, IF WE ABANDON REFORM AND FOLLOW THE BEATEN TRACK, WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS BUT WILL MAKE THEM MORE SERIOUS. There is now a situation in which one person practices economy on the one hand: a thousand people are extravagant on the other; and a certain number of people turn a blind eye to the phenomenon. We must understand that if we do not increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and reduce expenditure by carrying out reform in depth, but simply stress practicing economy, we will certainly be penny wise and pound foolish. We must pay much attention to this situation.

In any event, unfolding the "double-increase and double-economy" drive today is a new task before us while reform is being carried out in depth. To fulfill it, we must closely link the drive with the effort to deepen reform. This is the key to reaping rich fruits of the "double-increase and double-economy" drive.

LIU BINYAN 'STRIPPED OF HIS DUTIES AS A JOURNALIST'

HK301000 Hong Kong AFP in English 0954 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 30 (AFP) -- Celebrated Chinese writer Liu Binyan, who was expelled from the Communist Party in January, has been stripped of his duties as a journalist on the party newspaper, a Chinese official said Thursday.

An official of the Chinese Writers Association, who identified himself as Mr Li, said by telephone that Mr Liu had not been on the PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial staff for a few days. He said he did not know the reasons why.

Mr Liu, one of the best known and admired writers in China, had been transferred to the Writers Association to become a "professional writer," Mr Li added.

Western analysts said the move must almost certainly have been decided at the very highest level in the party, and is a further blow for Mr Liu who has been the subject of ferocious attacks in the Chinese press.

Mr Liu, the writer Wang Ruowang and the astrophysicist Fang Lizhi were all expelled from the Communist Party on the orders of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping following widespread student demonstrations for greater freedom and democracy late last year. Shortly afterwards, the authorities launched a campaign against "bourgeois liberalization" which targets Western values and symbols in China.

Mr Li said that Mr Liu remained vice-president of the Writers Association, essentially an honorific post to which he was elected in 1984. He was supposed to report to the association by Saturday but had not yet done so," Mr Li added.

Mr Liu, 62, while considered a convinced communist, emerged as the leader of the liberal intelligentsia within the party over the past few years and enjoys immense prestige among China's intellectuals.

He made many enemies within the party because of his unflinching attacks on abuses and corruption within the bureaucracy. His expulsion from the party received countless tokens of support, reliable Chinese sources say.

Mr Liu, however, now hardly leaves his home, the sources added.

Excluded from the party and the PEOPLE'S DAILY, Mr Liu has now lost all access to the official media.

(In Hong Kong, the pro-Beijing newspaper WEN WEI PO reported Tuesday that some of Mr Liu's colleagues at the PEOPLE'S DAILY had nominated him to run in recent municipal elections. However Mr Liu failed to win enough votes to become a candidate, the newspaper said.)

(WEN WEI PO also said that Mr Liu might require an operation for circulation problems.

(Another report on Mr Liu's health came from CHENG MING, a China-watching magazine in Hong Kong. The monthly said in its May edition that Mr Liu had trouble with the upper part of his spinal cord which caused numbness in the left side of his body. The report dismissed earlier rumours that Mr Liu was half-paralysed.)

FORMER WEN WEI PO WRITER APPOINTED TO MEDIA BODY

HK300837 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Apr 87 p 6

[By David Chen]

[Text] Mr Yang Zhengyan, former editorial writer of the local leftwing newspaper WEN WEI PO, has been made a vice-director of the newly created Media and Publications Office in the State Council, it was learned yesterday.

He will be assisting Mr Du Daozheng, the director, in supervising and giving guidance to the country's media.

It is not known whether his appointment will have any effect on the press in Hong Kong, but observers feel it should not.

Mr Yang was formerly an editor of the BEIJING DAILY, the newspaper that students of the Beijing University burned at the height of the student unrest in protest against what they claimed to be inaccurate reporting.

The students' action prompted a harsher line by the authorities in dealing with street rallies and the intensification of the anti-bourgeois liberalisation campaign.

Mr Yang was transferred to Hong Kong as the chief editorial writer for the WEN WEI PO in the spring of 1985 and remained in the post until late last year when he was recalled to Beijing.

The Media and Publications Office was the offspring of December's political development replacing the State Publications Bureau but endowed with much wider scope.

The naming of the head of the new office was withheld until the close of the National People's Congress. Mr Du, who was a senior editor of the GUANGMING DAILY, a national newspaper catering largely to intellectuals, is known to be an ultra-conservative and a close associate and supporter of conservative ideologue Mr Deng Liqun, the former head of the Party's Propaganda Department.

Observers said Mr Yang's appointment, yet to be officially confirmed, came as no surprise. He was variously described as a supporter of Mr Deng Liqun or the other main conservative ideologue Mr Hu Qiaomu, both currently at the forefront of the move against bourgeois liberalisation.

His appointment to Hong Kong came a few months before Mr Deng was relieved of his post in the Propaganda Department, though still retaining a powerful influence in the party Secretariat then under Mr Hu Yaobang as the party general secretary.

Speculation has it that the Old Guard and the ultra-conservatives, including both Mr Hu Qiaomu, a Politburo member, and Mr Deng Liqun, as well as the chairman of the National People's Congress, have been pressing Mr Deng Xiaoping, the country's top leader, to adopt a more orthodox Marxist line.

The creation of the Media and Publications Office was a direct outcome of the new drive against bourgeois liberalisation.

Since its establishment in January, several newspapers that were accused of propagating liberal thought have been closed. In a number of cases the editors of these publications were severely criticised though not as yet purged.

The role of the office remained unclear until last week when the director, Mr Du, spelt it out in more specific terms in an interview with the national news agency, the CHINA NEWS SERVICE.

BANKING ORGANIZATIONS TO PUBLISH NEWSPAPER

HK280937 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1339 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, 23 April (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Eight Chinese banking organizations announced here today that they will jointly publish a newspaper "JINRONG SHIBAO" [FINANCIAL TIMES]. The paper will officially start publication on 1 May and will be distributed both at home and abroad.

The board of directors of "JINRONG SHIBAO" is composed of the People's Bank of China, the Bank of Industry and Commerce of China, the Bank of Agriculture of China, the Bank of China, the People's Construction Bank of China, the People's Insurance Company of China, the Zhongxin Bank of Industry and Commerce, and the Bank of Communications.

In an article serving as an introduction to the paper, Chen Muhua, state councilor and president of the People's Bank of China, said that being a nationwide and comprehensive economic paper, "JINRONG SHIBAO" should concern itself with financial affairs, be oriented to the needs of the economy, and reflect the economy through financial affairs. Efforts should be made to run the paper well so that it can suit the objective demands of economic development and the development of financial affairs as well as the demands of further implementing the policy of reform, opening up, and invigoration.

Chen Muhua said: The central tasks for China's reform of the financial system in the current stage are: 1) To perfect the means of macroeconomic regulation and control so that macroeconomic control can serve microeconomic invigoration to the greatest possible extent; 2) to open up and develop financial markets so that more funds can be raised and provided for the modernization drive; and 3) to make progress in the effort to run the banks in the way an enterprise is run, so that the internal vitality of the banks can be enhanced and bank management and operation can be improved.

"JINRONG SHIBAO" will be published every Tuesday and Friday. It will disseminate the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and the Chinese Government on economic and financial work, report the situation of reform of the financial system that is being carried out in a deep-going way, transmit both internal and external economic and financial messages, and reflect the cooperation and contacts between China and other countries and regions in the economic, financial, technological, management, funds, and other fields.

LI PENG INSPECTS SICHUAN POWER INDUSTRY

OW300545 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1432 GMT 29 Apr 87

[By reporter Shi Wenyang]

[Text] Chengdu, 29 Apr (XINHUA) -- After particularly inspecting production and construction in the power industry and a serious power shortage in Sichuan, Li Peng, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, emphatically pointed out: In national economic construction, it is imperative to uphold the principle of expanding the power industry first. He put forward five points of view on how to alleviate the power shortage.

1. The power industry must be expanded first in national economic construction. The supply of electric power in Sichuan now is extremely strained, and a serious power shortage has become a salient contradiction in the province's economic development. Li Peng said: The whole country is short of power, but Sichuan is one of the areas suffering a most serious power shortage. The root cause of a power shortage in Sichuan is that the pace of power construction has lagged far behind various industries' demand for power supply. As a result, many enterprises have not been able to bring their production capabilities into full play. This has greatly inconvenienced people. This reality once again proves that the power industry must be expanded first in economic construction. He said: Great efforts should be made at both the central and local levels to solve this problem. Currently, and for a fairly long time to come, Sichuan must concentrate its financial and material resources on speeding up power construction.

2. It is imperative to bring the initiative of both the central and local authorities into play in order to hasten and improve power construction. In so doing, it is necessary to utilize domestic, and make proper use of foreign, funds; and money should also be raised from enterprises and the masses. To arouse the enthusiasm of units and the masses, those units and individuals participating in such funds should be given priority to use electric power.

3. In power construction, large, medium-sized, and small power plants should be built simultaneously, as should hydroelectric and thermal power plants. There should be a proper proportion between hydroelectric and thermal power. In the current situation, in which power supply is strained, Sichuan should first concentrate its resources on projects under construction. At the same time, power plants with more favorable conditions should be selected for extension, which will make it possible to achieve quick results with less investment. Vigorous efforts should be made to build small hydroelectric and thermal power plants in remote areas.

4. It is necessary to persist in allocating electric power in a unified way in order to bring the advantages of a power network into full play. Li Peng said: In a power shortage, it is necessary to stress the unified allocation of electric power, to strictly enforce discipline in this regard, and use electric power according to plan. People have a lot of complaints about abrupt power outages. To solve this problem, a balance should be maintained between power production and supply. No above-quota power should be supplied, and power must be used strictly according to plan. No one should try to use electric power before others can, and it is necessary to conscientiously enforce discipline in power consumption.

5. From a long-term point of view, the equipment needed for the development of the power industry should be produced at home. In our country, there are now several bases producing complete sets of equipment for power plants; those bases have a fairly high level of technology, equipment, and technical forces, and have accumulated rich experience. Li Peng said: The Dongfang Power Plant Equipment Corporation in Sichuan is one of the country's three big power bases, and it should contribute more to, and provide complete sets of, better-quality equipment for power construction in Sichuan and other parts of the country.

Li Peng stressed: In power construction, it is necessary to further popularize experience in inviting tenders. Both hydroelectric and thermal power plants should be built by inviting tenders, to gradually change the assignment system into a public-bidding system in power construction.

Li Peng and his party arrived in Chengdu on 24 April, after concluding their inspection tour of Chongqing City. While in Chengdu, Comrade Li Peng heard briefings by Yang Rudai, Jiang Minkuan, and other principal responsible comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government.

He held discussions with responsible comrades from Deyang City and the Dongfang Power Plant Equipment Corporation on the deepening of enterprise reform. He inspected the electricity allocation center of the Southwest China Power Industry Administration. He visited Sichuan University and called on teachers and pupils of the Chengdu Experimental Primary School. He also visited the Hongguang Electron Tube Plant, which had produced our country's first Kinescope. On 27 and 28 April, Comrade Li Peng visited the site for an extension project of the Jiangyou Power Plant and other enterprises in Mianyang and Guangyuan cities.

YANG DEZHI STRESSES MILITARY STRATEGIC RESEARCH

OW010417 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 30 Apr 87

[By reporter Xu Jingyue]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA) -- Leading comrades of the PLA General Staff Department and more than 200 senior cadres of the PLA units and offices in Beijing today attended the first of a series of academic lectures on the study of military strategic questions. They listened with interest to the first lecture entitled: "The Change in Warfare Since World War II."

Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi made a speech at the beginning of the lecture. He stressed the importance of theoretical study and strategic research. He said: In modernizing our Armed Forces, our military senior cadres and leading bodies shoulder heavy, historic responsibilities. This requires us to study the basic theory of Marxism well, to acquire a fine political quality, to uphold the four cardinal principles, and to implement conscientiously the party's line, principles, and policies. At the same time, we must assiduously study military theories, acquire a better military quality, and continue to raise our level of making decisions in a scientific way and to increase our ability in organization and commanding.

Yang Dezhi said: Senior cadres and leading bodies of our Armed Forces have made a good start in studying military theories. The senior cadres and leading bodies should pay attention to solving questions in macroscopic decisionmaking and guidance. For instance, we should have a correct understanding of all questions concerning the world situation, the domestic situation, the strategy of defense development, the guiding ideology for Army building, and so on and so forth. After affecting a strategic shift, our guiding ideology for Army building is switching from having been always prepared to fight early and on a large scale in the past to regular Army building. In so doing, many theoretical and practical questions need to be studied and solved. We should particularly strengthen our work in this regard in a planned way.

Deputy Chiefs of General Staff Xu Huizi, Han Huazhi, and He Qizhong attended today's lecture.

The study of military theories by leading cadres in the PLA general departments started in 1979. The General Staff Department sponsored a series of lectures on the strategy of defense development last year. The present series consists of five lectures, which will particularly discuss the question of military strategy, with a view to promoting the study of military theories and academic research in the Armed Forces.

FANG YI SPEAKS AT ALUMINUM INDUSTRY FORUM

HK300841 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] A national forum on the aluminum industry was held in the Guizhou aluminum plant from 24 to 27 April. Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and state councillor, attended the forum and delivered an important speech.

Fang Yi said: Over the past 3 years, the aluminum industry has developed rapidly in our country. The increase rate in China's aluminum output was higher than that of other nonferrous metals. However, the contradiction between supply and demand in aluminum has not been solved. Therefore, we must resolutely implement the policy of giving priority to developing the aluminum industry.

Fang Yang pointed out: To make China one of the big aluminum powers in the world during the next 10 years or so, we must first strengthen the study of strategies for developing the aluminum industry; further streamline administration and delegate powers; promote and implement various measures on reform; fully develop combination with all localities and departments; and vigorously support the development of local aluminum industry. In the course of developing the aluminum industry, all localities must put themselves under the guidance of the state plan, pay attention to economic results, and refrain from rushing headlong into mass action so as to avoid waste and new imbalances. Under the present situation of power supply shortages throughout the country, we can adopt such methods as aluminum industry departments and power supply departments jointly setting up branch companies and exchanging aluminum for electric power, to solve the problem of power supply to the aluminum industry.

On how to further speed up the development of China's aluminum industry, Fang Yi stressed: We must firmly rely on the policy of getting rich by science and technology and promote applied and exploitative-type scientific research organs to enter enterprises, so as to ensure the close combination of science, technology and the economy in the systems field. We must use our main efforts to solve problems that should be solved urgently in current production and construction.

In his speech, Fang Yi also emphatically pointed out: As key enterprises of the aluminum industry are big and well-off, so they must pay attention to practicing economy. Practicing a small economy can sometimes save several hundred thousand, or even one million, yuan for them. Therefore, they must rouse themselves for vigorous efforts to make the enterprises prosperous, practice economy and diligence, count every cent and make every cent count, and improve economic results and social benefits.

The forum, which was sponsored by the China Nonferrous Metals General Company, summed up and exchanged the experiences of the Guizhou aluminum plant in production and construction, reviewed the development of China's aluminum industry over the past 3 years, and studied and formulated plans for production and construction of the aluminum industry for this and next year.

During the period of the forum, Fang Yi and the participants visited the Guizhou aluminum plant. Governor Wang Chaowen attended the forum. Vice Governor Liu Yulin gave an introduction to the participants and responsible persons of the departments concerned on the comprehensive conditions for developing the aluminum industry in the province.

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HK290902 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 87 p 8

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ANHUI'S LI GUIXIAN, OTHERS AT CPPCC CLOSURE

OW291330 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee victoriously closed at Hefei's Jianghuai Theater this afternoon after successfully completing all items on the agenda. [passage omitted]

Li Guixian, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee; Wang Guangyu, chairman of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Wang Yuzhao, governor of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress were present at the session to greet its victorious closing. [passage omitted]

Addressing the session, Secretary Li Guixian said: [Begin recording] Members of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, comrades: The Fifth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee is about to close victoriously. Implementing the guidelines set forth by the Fifth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, the current session has successfully completed its agenda items. [passage omitted]

The current session has presented many good proposals and suggestions regarding the work of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee [APPC]. On behalf of the APPC, I should like to express my thanks to those who have made proposals and suggestions to the APPC. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Li Guixian said: [passage indistinct] We must uphold the four cardinal principles; persist in carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy; and support the party's principles and policies for patriotic united front affairs. he said: CPPCC work during the new period must be strengthened, not weakened. He urged party committees at all levels in Anhui to place CPPCC Affairs on their agenda of important affairs [word indistinct], support CPPCC organs to work independently, and encourage CPPCC members and comrades without party affiliations to take part in managing state affairs, give advice and supervise major provincial issues such as those about the people's livelihood and important personnel appointments so as to create a democratic, harmonious, and lively political atmosphere, and consolidate and institutionalize CPPCC organs' political consultative and democratic supervisory role. We must respect knowledge and skilled personnel, give full scope to the role of comrades without party affiliation in material and spiritual construction, be good at working along with them, and boldly use them. We must continue to implement the policies of rehabilitation, and do an even better job in helping CPPCC members and (?personnel without party affiliation solve their actual problems.) [passage omitted]

JIANGSU LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY MEETING

OW301435 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpts] To mark 1 May International Labor Day, the Jiangsu Provincial Trade Union Council held a meeting in Nanjing yesterday to commend collectives and individuals who had won national or provincial labor awards.

Prior to the meeting, Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Chen Huanyou, Sun Han, and other leading comrades had a cordial meeting with representatives of the award winners. [passage omitted]

Chen Huanyou, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of Jiangsu, addressed the meeting. [passage omitted]

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN AWARDS COURT PERSONNEL

OW231134 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpts] At a provincial congress of advanced court personnel, which ended yesterday, the provincial court awarded 3 units and 5 comrades a citation for merit, second class. It also conferred the title of advanced collective to 33 units, presented certificates of advanced workers to 139 comrades, and raised the salary of 18 comrades to a higher grade. Presenting the certificates of award and honor, and congratulating the awardees at the meeting were Hui Yuyu, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Han Peixin, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; and Hong Peilin, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress.

Chen Huanyou, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, called on the court police to take the lead in learning, knowing, and abiding by the law. They should adhere to principles and seek truth from facts and handle matters according to law, so that they can enforce the law honestly, earnestly, practically, and justly. [passage omitted]

In the past two years, the court police across the province have obtained the love and trust of the masses by turning down some 3,800 bribes and returning presents, which range from cigarettes, wine, sugar, chicken, fish, and meat to cash, gold rings and good-quality home appliances, sent by litigants.

JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

OW291106 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The 7-day Fifth Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress concluded on the afternoon of 28 April at Nanjing's Great Hall of the People after successfully completing all items on the agenda.

Permanent chairman of the Presidium Chu Jiang, He Binghao, Li Qingkui, Wang Bingshi, Hong Peilin, and Li Zhizhong were executive chairmen of the concluding session. Seated on the front rows of the rostrum were members of the Presidium including Han Peixin, Sun Han, Sun Jiazheng, Liu Lin, Qian Zhonghan, and Qin Bai. Responsible persons of the provincial people's government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate including Gu Xiulian, Chen Huanyou, Ling Qihong, Zhang Xuwu, Zhou Ze, and Qin Jie were also seated on the rostrum.

Comrade Chu Jiang presided over the session. He said that 1,120 deputies attended the session, making a quorum.

The session adopted a resolution on the report on the work of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government. The resolution points out: After careful examination, the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress decided to approve the work report delivered by Governor Gu Xiulian on behalf of the provincial people's government. The session expressed satisfaction with the work of the provincial people's government in the past year. The session held that the assignments for 1987 around the two major tasks and measures outlined in the work report are realistic and can be achieved through hard work.

The session adopted a resolution on the economic and social development of the province in 1987, a resolution on the 1986 final accounts and the 1987 budget of Jiangsu Province, and a decision on the number and election of deputies to the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress. The session also adopted a resolution on the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, a resolution on the work of the provincial Higher People's Court, and a resolution on the work of the provincial People's Procuratorate. The session ended amid the playing of the national anthem.

JIANGXI CPPCC COMMITTEE ENDS FIFTH SESSION

OW281052 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee came to a successful conclusion at the Zhongshan Hall in Nanchang this afternoon after completing all the items on its agenda in 7 days of meeting. [passage omitted]

Wu Ping, Liu Jianhua, and Jin Liqiang were executive chairmen for today's session. Vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee seated in the front row on the rostrum included Yang Yongfeng, Lu Xiaopeng, Shen Hanqing, Lu Liang, Li Shanyuan, Wu Yongle, and (Wu Yunzhong), as well as Secretary General of the Provincial CPPCC Committee (Liu Yirui). Members of the national CPPCC Committee in Jiangxi and of the provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee were also seated on the rostrum. Attending the session on invitation and seated on the rostrum were Wan Shaofen, Wu Guangzheng, Liu Fangren, Xu Qin, Bai Dongcai, Jiang Zhuping, Zhao Zengyi, Zhu Zhibong, Wang Shufeng, Wang Zemin, Liang Kaixuan, Huang Xiandu, Peng Shengxi, Qiang Jianing, (Fang Tian), and veteran comrades Zhu Danhua and (Wei Xiuying). [passage omitted]

The session adopted a decision to accept Comrade (Zhu Zhibai's) request to relinquish his membership of the provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee and the provincial CPPCC Committee, the resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, and a report by the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee's Motions Handling Commission and on the motions of the fifth session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee and on opinions after examination of the motions. [passage omitted]

JIANGXI PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ENDS

OW280619 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Excerpt] After having accomplished various tasks, the sixth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress concluded this afternoon at the 1 August Hall.

Seated today in the first row of the rostrum were executive chairmen Wan Shaofen, Xu Qin, Wang Shufeng, Wang Zemin, Zheng Xiaoxian, Liang Kaixuan, Huang Xiandu, Feng Shengxi, and Liu Bin. Also seated at the rostrum were Wu Guangzheng, Liu Fangren, Bai Dongcai, Jiang Zhuping, Wang Zhaorong, Fei Dean, (Lu Xiuzheng), (Zhao Zhijian), Zhao Zengyi, Qian Jiaming, Fang Qian, (Li Yanlin), (Wang Linde), (Li Ying), (Wang Shuheng), (Wu Ping), Yang Yongfeng, Shen Hanqing, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, Li Shanyuan, Wu Yongle, and Wu Yunzhong. (Zhang Yiqin), (Li Fangyuan), and (Xie Xianghuan) were also invited to sit on the rostrum. [passage omitted]

FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH SHANDONG CPPCC CONCLUDES

SK282254 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Excerpts] After an 8-day meeting in which all items of the agenda were completely fulfilled, the Fifth Session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded in the auditorium of the Dongjiao Hotel in Jinan City on the afternoon of 26 April.

During the session the participating members with a high sense of responsibility of being the masters of the country spoke their mind, aired their own views freely, and carried out full consultation and discussion on the important issues of the CPPCC work in line with the major matters of the country and province. They also put forward many pertinent opinions and suggestions. [passage omitted]

Attending the session were Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Zhou Xingfu, Zhou Zhenxing, Xu Meisheng, Guo Yicheng, Zhang Weicen, Xu Wenyuan, Kong Lingren, Cai Qiangkang, Ding Fangming, Zheng Weimin, Jin Baozhen, Liu Yong, Yang Da, and Zheng Shouqi.

Attending the closing ceremony of the session were Liang Buting, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee; Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province; Lu Maozeng and Jiang Chunyun, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Li Taiqi, deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Han Bangju, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Jang Kun, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate. [passage omitted]

GUANGDONG HOLDS PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK301412 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The 6-day provincial conference on party rectification concluded this morning. Responsible comrades of all prefectural and city party rectification offices and comrades in charge of party rectification from some counties attended the conference. The Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification also sent people to attend the conference. Guo Rongchang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and deputy head of the provincial party rectification guidance group, delivered a summation speech at the conference. Comrade Guo Rongchang said: The province has achieved great results in party rectification, but we must clearly see that quite a few problems left over by party rectification have not yet been solved. For example, some party members who have left their own units or places to work in other units or places have not taken part in the party rectification some cases have not yet been dealt with, and continuous efforts must be made to improve backward party branches. Therefore, comrades of party committees and party rectification offices must not relax their efforts and must continue to strengthen leadership, adopt measures according to different situations, and strive to deal with all cases left over by party rectification or minimize the number of unsettled cases. In addition, they must seriously sum up party rectification, work and consolidate and develop the achievements of party rectification.

GUANGXI CHAIRMAN ATTENDS MEETING MARKING MAY DAY

HK301332 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The regional Federation of Trade Unions held a meeting this morning at the auditorium of the (Mingyuan) Hotel to celebrate May Day and to award the national 1 May prizes to advanced units and workers. Leaders of the regional party committee, regional people's government, regional People's Congress, regional Advisory Committee, and regional CPPCC Committee Wei Chunshu, Li Zhenqian, Guo Xiquan, Huang Yun, Zhao Mingjian, and Ye Pei awarded the national 1 May medals and national 1 May certificates of merit to the advanced units and workers.

To commend the Chinese workers who have made achievements in building the two civilizations, on the eve of May Day, the National Federation of Trade Unions made a decision on awarding the 1987 national 1 May medals and certificates of merit to advanced units and workers. [passage omitted]

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK301400 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The 26th meeting of the 6th regional People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Nanning this morning.

The main purpose of this meeting is to make preparations for the fifth session of the sixth regional People's Congress to be convened soon. In addition, the meeting will examine and approve a revised draft for detailed rules on elections in the region and a draft on the number of deputies to people's congresses at the county and township levels. [passage omitted]

HENAN LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY CELEBRATION

HK010228 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Some 1,000 Zhengzhou workers held a solemn rally in the provincial workers' cultural palace today to celebrate May Day. May Day labor medals and certificates were awarded to advanced individuals and collectives. Yang Xizong, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Zhao Di, Lin Yinghai, Zhang Shude, Song Yuxi, Zhan Jingwi, Hou Zhiying, Qin Kecai, Zhang Chixia, Zhao Zhengfu, Zhao Wenfu, and other leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in Henan and Zhengzhou attended the gathering. [passage omitted]

HENAN GOVERNOR REVIEWS IDEOLOGICAL WORK, EDUCATION

HK010226 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Governor He Zhukang pointed out in his Government Work Report that strengthening and improving ideological and political work and fully mobilizing the masses' enthusiasm is an important aspect of building socialist spiritual civilization.

He Zhukang said: In the new situation of reforms, opening up, and invigoration, we must seriously look into the strengthening and improving of ideological and political work. We must be skilled at combining material and spiritual rewards. [passage omitted] At present, we must pay special attention to handling well the relationship between material and spiritual reward. Material reward is essential, but is it also necessary to step up ideological and political work. In fact, there are many problems that cannot be solved well by simply relying on material rewards, we must also rely on enhancing people's socialist awareness and on spiritual encouragement. We must tangibly strengthen and improve ideological and political work in the schools, especially the institutes of higher education. [passage omitted] He Zhukang said: Further strengthening science, technology, and education work is the inevitable demand of building material civilization and is also an important cardinal link in building spiritual civilization. In Henan, the focus in developing science and technology is on popularizing and developing advanced practical technology. Centering on the urgent needs of the province's economic construction, we should selectively organize the tackling of key technical problems and unfold basic scientific and technological research. We must also step up the work of publicizing and popularizing science scientific knowledge. [passage omitted]

All levels should increase investment in education as much as possible, but it is necessary to seek truth from facts. We must continue to adopt a variety of forms and channels in running schools. We must stress both quantity and quality and make steady and sound progress. He Zhukang stressed in his report that in stepping up the building of socialist spiritual civilization, it is necessary to pay great attention to the building of the government organs. It is necessary to advocate the principle of streamlining and high efficiency in these organs, and carry out further reforms. [passage omitted]

XIZANG SECRETARY DISCUSSES LOCAL SITUATION

HK281501 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 16, 20 Apr 87 pp 4-6

[Article by Hun Guohua (5170 0948 5478): "Build a United, Prosperous, and Civilized New Xizang -- an Interview With Wu Jinghua, Secretary of the CPC Central Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Region"]

[Text] The Zang now heartily rejoice over the changes and progress that have been made in Xizang. However, will the struggle against bourgeois liberalization mounted in the political and ideological spheres in the interior change the party's policy toward Xizang? In this connection the reporter interviewed Wu Jinghua, secretary of the Party Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Region during the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC. Wu Jinghua said with hearty laughter: The central leaders have repeatedly stressed that all principles and policies carried out in Xizang in recent years will not change because they are geared to actual circumstances in Xizang and are supported by the people. The secretary of the Xizang Regional Party Committee, who had assumed office for only 2 years, also spoke glowingly of the excellent situation in Xizang and the relevant policies.

I.

Wu Jinghua, 56 years old, was a native of Yi nationality of Liangshan, Sichuan Province. At the age of 19, he was admitted to the party and put on military uniform. He grew quickly to maturity in the revolutionary ranks and became an officer. After being transferred to civilian work, he worked as financial committee head of a county, country magistrate, country party committee secretary, administrative chief of a prefecture, party committee secretary of a prefecture, vice chairman of the Nationalities Affairs Commission of Sichuan Province, and head and member of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee held in 1979, he was transferred to Beijing from Sichuan Province and took up the post of first vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. Thanks to his many years of work in the minority areas and his sound understanding and study of the party's policies on nationality affairs, the party Central Committee transferred him again to Xizang in 1985.

When discussing the situation in Xizang, Wu Jinghua enumerated major changes that had taken place in different fields of Xizang. He said: Under the guidance of a series of policies that the party Central Committee particularly formulated in line with the actual situation in Xizang, in recent years the Xizang Regional party Committee developed agriculture and animal husbandry as the foundation of the economy, boosted tourism, applied the party's national and religious policies, and united the people of all nationalities and nonparty progressive persons to build a new, prosperous, socialist Xizang marked by unity and civilization. As a result, a picture of stability, unity, and prosperity has emerged in Xizang. Last year, the region witnessed substantial increases in the total head of livestock and the output value of stock raising. Due to severe natural disasters such as blizzards and drought, agricultural production dropped by 2 percent, but the loss was smaller than that of 1983, a year in which natural disasters were more serious. What is gratifying is that the tourist trade developed vigorously in Xizang last year, with an increase of 450 percent in volume of business over 1985, ranking first in the country if calculated on the basis of per capita income from tourism. The region's foreign trade also increased substantially, with an earning of U.S. \$5.65 million in foreign exchange, double that of 1985. With the development of tourism, the output value of handicraft articles with the special flavor of the Tibetan nationality rose by 40 percent. Thanks to the economic development, the living standards of farmers and herdsmen were also raised to a certain extent.

Wu Jinghua stressed that our work in Xizang should proceed from the local actual conditions and should not copy what is being done in other parts of the country. The party Central Committee pointed out that to fight bourgeois liberalization in Xizang, we must educate the people to uphold the four cardinal principles, and especially educate them to uphold leadership of the CPC, enhance patriotism, and cement the unity of all nationalities through positive examples. The people in Xizang can therefore set their minds at rest, there will be no change in the policies that the party Central Committee formulated in line with Xizang's actual situation and these will be followed without deviation in the future.

II.

Not long after taking up his post in Xizang, Wu Jinghua first concentrated his efforts on the work of uniting patriots of all circles and on implementation of the party's united front, national, and religious policies. While meeting party and government cadres, he also called on patriotic persons of minority nationalities and of religious circles in Lhasa. He exchanged greetings with these friends in Tibetan and drank typical buttered tea of the Zang when he chatted with them cordially. He pointed out: It is necessary to respect the religious belief of the Zang. Differences in thinking and belief do not present an obstacle to the unity of all people in building a new Xizang characterized by unity, prosperity, and civilization on the basis of common interests.

Taking his first meeting with representatives of all circles as a starting point, Wu Jinghua used to hold forums, discussion meetings, and information briefings with them to solicit their comments and suggestions on major policy decisions.

When he became aware that many Zang felt a repugnance toward those who gathered to watch celestial burials, he immediately discussed the matter with other responsible persons of the region. Finally, the regional people's government put up a public notice calling for respect for the customs and habits of the Zang people and banning the watching of celestial burials. The decision is warmly welcomed by the Zang.

After assuming office in Xizang, Wu Jinghua paid much attention to applying the party's religious policies together with other leaders of the regional party committee. For example, he even took part in the consecration of the image of Sakyamuni Buddha in the Xiaozhao temple.

In the small hours of 25 July 1986, when Lhasa City and mountains around it were still shrouded in the first glimmer of dawn, tens of thousands of the Zang people, carrying pieces of silk used as greeting gifts draped over their shoulders and holding pilgrim pouches, joss sticks, and flowers, were traveling on foot toward the Dazhao temple and the Xiaozhao temple along the winding highways with the auspicious smoke of incense. They came to welcome the return of the image of Sakyamuni Buddha. The Buddha image wandered destitute far from home when the Xiaozhao temple was destroyed during the Cultural Revolution. It was brought back to Lhasa a few years ago and enshrined in the Dazhao temple. Now, the Xiaozhao temple was renovated, so the Buddha temple could be consecrated in the Xiaozhao temple again. Wu Jinghua and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, came to the Xiaozhao temple on the early morning of the day. They attended the consecration ceremony together with the masses of the people. When addressing the ceremony, Wu Jinghua first extended greetings and called for strictly implementing the party's national policies, and especially religious policies, throughout Xizang, where religious believers make up the majority of the population of the region.

Proposed by patriotic person of Xizang and approved by the party Central Committee, the yearly distinguished gathering of delivering a sermon, which had been suspended for 20 years, was restored in the Dazhao temple in January of last year of the lunar calendar used by the Zang nationality. The gathering is a religious activity that was initiated by a priest of Lamaism in 1409 in memory of Sakyamuni Buddha and has become a traditional festival in Lhasa after hundreds of years of celebration. On the day of restoring the activity, Wu Jinghua, in Zang costume, sat crosslegged together with other members of the regional party committee in the Dazhao temple to celebrate the festival. The regional party committee and people's government also gave alms to lamas.

III

"In dealing with the masses of the people in the minority areas, we should respect them, and what is more important is that we should take good care of them," said Wu Jinghua in an earnest tone.

In the past 2 years, the Xizang Regional Party Committee has done much work to improve the living standards of the people and help them develop production.

After assuming office, Wu Jinghua often managed to find time to go into the midst of the common people to find out about their life and production. Once when he went to see doctors in hospital, he took the opportunity to conduct social investigation among some in-patients. He was told that the prices of beef and mutton were too high and that vegetables and milk were in short supply in Lhasa. Having heard this, he immediately instructed the relevant departments to dispatch several teams to the Lhasa market to find out the real state of affairs. The fact-finding report showed that what the masses had said was true. On hearing the report, Wu Jinghua immediately called the cadres of the Han and Zang nationalities working on the commercial front together to discuss how to solve the problem. The meeting decided to instruct the relevant departments to assemble a certain number of trucks to transport such goods in short supply in Lhasa as vegetables, beef, mutton, fruits, poultry, eggs, and fish. The step immediately improved the market supply in Lhasa and the prices of these farm, sideline, and perishable products gradually became stable.

After the market supply problem was basically solved, Wu Jinghua concentrated his efforts on approaching the problem from a long-term point of view. He repeatedly called meetings with the responsible persons of the relevant departments to discuss how to put an end, once and for all, to the short supply of nonstaple food. Through repeated discussions, they decided on establishing the Lhasa dairy farm and the Lhasa vegetable company and building bases of vegetables, beef, mutton, fruits, and dairy products. It was planned the short supply of nonstaple food would be done away with once and for all through several years of effort. At present, the Lhasa Dairy Farm and the Lhasa Vegetable Company have been set up and the work of building those bases is underway.

Wu Jinghua said: "We have just taken the first step forward in this line of work. Market prices remain unstable and have not fallen ultimately. They can hardly be kept stable until those bases of nonstaple food are built and put into production. We still have far to go in this field of work."

Speaking on production measures, Wu Jinghua said that in the past 2 years the regional party committee had paid close attention to production. Since the spring of last year, over 4,700 government functionaries and scientific and technological workers have been transferred to different areas in Xizang to spread scientific, technological, and cultural knowledge to the masses of the people, help them improve management and operations in production, encourage them to acquire new production skills, guide them to expand commodity production, and organize them to fight natural disasters, thus having changed the features of production in many areas. Thanks to the concerted efforts of cadres and the masses, many villages in Yadong County increased both production and income in the past two years. Per capita income of farmers in Xiasima Town and Zhuju Township has exceeded 1,000 yuan.

Referring to the effort to carry out reform and open to the outside world, Wu Jinghua said like other parts of the country, the autonomous region had also paid much attention to improving management and administration in economic reform and implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy.

Xizang has now established economic ties with over 10 provinces and regions including Zhejiang, Anhui, Henan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, and Xinjiang. State-run, collective, and individual businesses of over 100 trades have come to Xizang from these provinces and regions to engage in trading activities. In Lhasa alone, there are over 400 shops and restaurants run by other provinces and regions and over 1,000 individual traders and peddlers from other parts of the country. They have made up what Xizang is deficient in and promoted commodity circulation between Xizang and the interior, thus playing an important role in invigorating the economy and promoting the development of commodity production in Xizang.

Xizang has taken a major step forward in opening up to the outside world. Early last year, Xizang sent an economic on-the-spot investigation and trade talks group to Hong Kong which was headed by Doje Cering, chairman of the regional people's government. In Hong Kong, the group visited medium-sized and small factories of fur-processing, shoemaking and ornament processing, which were likely to be developed in Xizang. Meanwhile, the group also had trade talks with more than 370 companies of many countries and regions such as the United States, France, Japan, Germany, Italy, and Australia as well as Hong Kong and Macao, and the volume of business amounted to U.S. \$1.73 million.

Tourism is a new trade that is being developed in the process of opening Xizang to the outside world. With the completion of eight projects for tourism with the help of the central people's government, Xizang now has better hotel accommodations. Visitors full of curiosity about Xizang are steadily on the increase. The regional party committee has decided to develop the handicraft industry of national minorities, restaurants, and other service trades in a bid to increase hotel accommodations and attract more visitors so that Xizang will soon become one of China's traveling hot spots.

Aside from economic reform, the regional party committee has also reformed administrative organs. After a year of efforts, the first phase of work of reforming administrative organs has come to an end. The region's organs at the departmental and bureau levels have been cut down by 38 percent and their staff by 41 percent while leading cadres for newly set up departments and bureaus have been basically disposed. The second phase of reforming administrative organs is to perfect, strengthen, and consolidate organs of state power at the grass-roots level. The work is now underway.

Wu Jinghua said confidently: After being reformed, administrative organs at various levels will certainly be more efficient, flexible, and combat-worthy and the quality of their staff will also be greatly enhanced. As a result, greater progress will certainly be achieved in Xizang's economic construction.

XIZANG OFFICIAL ON 'MISGIVING' OVER POLICY CHANGES

HK090341 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 6 April, the party committee of the autonomous regional Department of Communications held a forum. In their speeches at the forum, Comrade (Jia Qu) and some other comrades said: The central authorities' policies toward Xizang adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are completely correct. The implementation of these policies in our region has further strengthened the unity of all nationalities, developed production, created social stability, and enabled the people to have peace of mind. [passage omitted]

(Jia Qu), secretary of the party committee of the regional Department of Communications, said: At present, our workers are showing a misgiving about a possible change in policies. In his meeting with our region's deputies to the NPC and our region's members of the CPPCC National Committee, a central leader clearly noted that the central authorities' guiding principles and policies on the work of Xizang are correct and that it is imperative to continue unwavering implementation of these guiding principles and policies. These words clearly show that the central authorities' policies will not be changed following a change of some personnel, that the central authorities' guiding principles and policies on the work of Xizang were not formulated by a certain individual, and that they were formulated on the basis of the decision made by the collective leadership of the central authorities. This recent talk given by the central leading comrade has proved once again that the central authorities attach major importance to Xizang's development. All cadres, staff members, and workers in our (?department) must turn the central authorities' encouragement to the people of Xizang into our motive force, work hard and perseveringly, and make new contributions to the building of a new socialist Xizang that is united, civilized, and prosperous.

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 27 APR

SK280552 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The fifth Session of the Sixth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress opened ceremoniously at the new auditorium of the government office on the morning of 27 April. Bringing with them the fruitful achievements of the two civilizations, 663 people's deputies of various nationalities from all fronts of the region joyfully attended the session. Executive chairmen seated in the front row on the rostrum were Batubagen, Zhou Beifeng, Seyinbayaaer, Chao Luomeng, Butegeqi, Alatanaoqier, and Hu Zhongda. Regional leading comrades, including Zhong Shuguang, Tian Congming, Wang Duo and Shi Shengrong, also attended and were seated on the rostrum. At 0900, Batubagen declared the session open. [passage omitted]

Ting Mao, member of the Central Advisory Commission, and Kong Fei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee, were seated on the rostrum. Other leading comrades of the regional party, government, and Army organs and CPPCC Committee who were also seated on the rostrum were Xu Lingren, Zhou Rongchang, Ma Zhenduo, Lin Weiran, Shen Xinfu, Hao Xiushan, Li Binsan, Qi Junshan, He Yao, Liu Zuohui, Zhao Zhihong, Liu Yiyuan, Zhang Wenhui, Chen Bingyu, Wu Ligeng, Han Ming, Wei Zhaorong, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, Baoyanbatu, and Yun Zhaoguang. Yang Dalai, president of the regional higher People's Court, and responsible persons of the regional People's Procuratorate, and Yun Yili, member of the presidium of the session, were also seated on the rostrum.

Members to the fifth session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee attended as nonvoting delegates. Also attending as nonvoting delegates were responsible persons of the various departments directly under regional organs, various democratic parties, and mass organizations.

SHANXI LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY GATHERING 30 APR

HK010222 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Summary] The Shanxi and Taiyuan Federations of Trade Unions held a May Day literature and art soiree in Taiyuan on 30 April. Responsible comrades of the province including Li Ligong, Wang Senhao, Wang Jiangong, Bai Qingcai, Lu Gongxun, and Wu Dacai attended.

SHANXI PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

HK010224 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The fourth plenary session of the fifth Shanxi provincial party committee was held in Taiyuan on 29 and 30 April. The session decided on the preliminary list of Shanxi candidates to attend the 13th National Party Congress, and decided to convene a provincial party representative conference in June.

The session was attended by 40 members and 13 alternate members of the provincial party committee; members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee in Shanxi; members of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; members of the standing committees of the provincial advisory and discipline inspection commissions; responsible party-member comrades of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and CPPCC; secretaries of the prefectural and city party committees; and principal responsible persons of the provincial organs, totalling 147 persons. The Standing Committee of the provincial party committee presided. Comrade Li Ligong and Lu Gongxun made speeches.

The session seriously studied the spirit of relevant CPC Central Committee documents. In an atmosphere of democracy, unity and liveliness, after serious debate and discussion, the session decided on the preliminary list of Shanxi candidates to attend the 13th National Party Congress, and passed a decision on convening a provincial party representative conference in Taiyuan in June. This meeting will elect the province's delegates to the 13th Party Congress.

The session called on the party organizations and party members throughout the province to uphold the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, strive to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, unswervingly implement the principle of reform, opening up, and invigoration, wage arduous struggle, build the country with diligence and thrift, increase production and practice economy, and strive to do a good job in all work, scoring outstanding achievements to greet the 13th Party Congress.

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS

SK230412 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The 6th session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress ceremoniously opened in the Cadre Club on the morning of 22 April.

At the session Li Ruihuan, mayor of the municipality, delivered the government work report before the deputies of 8 million people throughout the municipality.

Executive chairmen presiding at the opening ceremony of the session were Ni Zhifu, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Zhang Zaiwang, Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Liu Zengkun, Xi Ming, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian.

Attending the session are (7674 deputies), and attending the session as observers are all members attending the sixth session of the seventh municipal CPPCC Committee.

Seated on the rostrum were all members of the session's Presidium; responsible persons from the municipal party committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal people's government, the municipal CPPCC Committee, the municipal Higher People's Court, and the municipal People's Procuratorate; and a number of veteran comrades.

At 0900, the session began amid the majestic strains of the national anthem. Zhang Zaiwang, executive chairman of the session, presided over that meeting.

At the session, Li Ruihuan, mayor of the municipality, delivered the government work report. [passage omitted]

JILIN'S GAO DI ADDRESSES COMMENDATION RALLY

SK301000 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The Changchun City Workers' Palace looked brand new with decorations this morning. Leading figures and representatives of the staff and workers from all fronts ceremoniously gathered to celebrate the brilliant festival of the working class -- 1 May International Labor Day.

Attending today's rally were Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Daren, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Zhao Xiu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Gao Dezhan, governor of the province; Liu Jingzhi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhang Shiying and Xiao Chun, vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Committee; Dong Xin, Chen Hong, and Feng Yingkui, Standing Committee members of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Jiren, Yu Ruihuang, Dong Su, Renqinzhaoqusu, Zhu Jinghang, and Xu Yuancun, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Liu Shulin, vice governor of the province; Zhang Fengqi, Zhang Dexin, Guan Mengjue, Geng Yuejun, Xin Cheng, Jin Minghan, and Lu Shiqian, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; (Zhou Zaikang), deputy commander of the provincial military district; Du Qinglin and Gu Changchun, Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee; and Yang Zhantao, a retired cadre. Also attending today's rally were leading comrades of the city of Changchun, including Wu Yixia, Wang Jiatong, Cui Yuxiang, (Wu Qi), and (Liu Changyou).

The rally opened amid the solemn national anthem. Geng Guoliang, chairman of the provincial trade union council, presided over the rally. Entrusted by the All-China Trade Union Council, the provincial trade union council issued medals to 32 leading individuals who won the province-issued 1 May Labor medals this year, including (Zhang Zhenjiang), (Li Zhenrong), (Li Suo), and (Jiang Guifeng); and issued certificates of merit to 5 advanced enterprises that won the province-issued 1 May Labor certificates of merit, including the Jilin chemical industrial company, the Changchun No. 1 vehicle plant, the Changchun department store, the (Chuanying) branch of Jilin City postal and telecommunications bureau, and the Jilin provincial power transmission engineering company. At the rally, the provincial government commended and conferred the title of model workers to 20 advanced individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the province's two civilizations.

Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee, then made a speech.

[Begin recording] Comrades, the 1 May International Labor Day arrives soon. At a time when we welcome the brilliant day of our working class, 32 advanced individuals and 5 advanced collectives in our province honorably won the national 1 May Labor medals issued by the All-China Trade Union Council; and 20 comrades were named as provincial model workers by the provincial government. These advanced collectives and model figures are fine representatives of our province's working class and the key vanguard in ceaselessly promoting the development of the province's two civilizations. Working together with the vast number of staff and workers, they have contributed their wisdom and intelligence to the great cause of invigorating Jilin, adhered to the four cardinal principles of the party, maintained the excellent situation characterized by stability and unity, played a role as masters of enterprise to make contributions to and show concern for the enterprises, participated in reform, scored outstanding achievements and made important contributions.

With the spirit of bravely blazing new trails, enthusiastically continuing to forge ahead, conducting reform, and doing pioneering work; the communist spirit of only stressing contributions irrespective of remuneration; the spirit of working hard and cautiously, plain living, and arduous struggle; the spirit of playing a role as masters of the plants by loving the plants as they do their families and fulfilling the duty entrusted by the plants; and the spirit of unity and mutual assistance by eliminating difficulties themselves and providing convenience for others, they mirror the epoch-making features of our province's working class and reflect the fine tradition and glorious character of the working class.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, I extend heartfelt congratulations and lofty respect to the advanced collectives and model figures commended this time and extend festive regards to the vast number of staff and workers on all fronts throughout the province and their family members. [end recording]

In his speech, Comrade Gao Di briefly reviewed the province's political and economic situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee; fully affirmed the achievements in all fields of the working class of the province; and urged them to make new contributions to the current struggle to adhere to the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalism and the current campaign of increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenue, cutting expenditure, and rejuvenating Jilin.

Wang Jiatong, deputy secretary of the Changchun City Party Committee and mayor of the city, also made a speech at the rally.

Theatrical celebrations were held after the rally.

JILIN'S GAO DI PLANTS TREES IN CHANGCHUN

SK180652 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Excerpt] At about 0900 on the morning of 17 April, the provincial and Changchun City leaders led some 3,500 cadres and workers to take part in a voluntary tree-planting activity at the park along Yitong He. Upon his arriving at the tree-planting zone on the east bank of the Nanguan Grand Bridge, Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party Committee, planted two 3-meter-high pine trees in succession together with Ma Fengtong, leader of the PLA unit stationed locally. [passage omitted]

GANSU'S LI ZIQI CHAIRS DISCUSSION MEETING

HK290835 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon [26 April] the provincial party committee invited 33 deputies to the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress to attend a discussion meeting and solicited their views on the work done by the provincial Party Committee. Provincial Party Committee Secretary Li Ziqi presided over the discussion meeting. [passage omitted]

Li Ziqi welcomed the suggestions raised by the deputies. He said: all the suggestions raised by the deputies are very good and give us inspiration. We shall classify the suggestions and then study them and put forward effective methods for solving the problems.

GANSU PARTY LEADERS ATTEND CPPCC SESSION OPENING

HK210145 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Gansu CPPCC opened in Lanzhou on 20 April. Wang Bingxiang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC, presided at the opening ceremony. [passage omitted] Present were responsible comrades of the province and of Lanzhou Military Region including Li Ziqi, Zhao Xianshun, Huang Luobin, and Liu Bing. [passage omitted]

Provincial party committee secretary Li Ziqi made a speech in which he reported on the recent enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial party committee and spoke on the main tasks to be tackled this year, he also fully affirmed the achievements in CPPCC work. [passage omitted]

GANSU LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY AWARDS CEREMONY

HK290243 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Excerpts] On 28 April, leading comrades of Gansu Province and Lanzhou Military Region and advanced figures from all fronts held a grand rally in the Lanzhou workers' cultural palace to celebrate May Day. May Day labor medals were presented to labor models who have scored outstanding achievements in building the two civilizations. [passage omitted]

The ceremony was attended by Li Ziqi, Zhao Xianshun, Jia Zhijie, Huang Luobin, Liu Bing, Wang Bingxiang, Hou Zongbin, Wang Zhanchang, Wang Shitai, Yang Zhilin, Li Keru, Pei Jiuthou, Wang Jintang, and Guo Hongchao.

QINGHAI'S YIN KESHENG ON ECONOMIC WORK

HK301520 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee yesterday morning held a monthly meeting [yue hui] to report on progress in the provincial work of upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, and promoting the "double increase and double economy" campaign and to make concrete demands on ways to successfully deepen this important provincial work in the days to come and in particular during the 2d quarter of this year. [passage omitted]

In his speech at the meeting, Yin Kesheng, secretary of the provincial party committee, first affirmed achievements in the work carried out during the previous period. He then said: Leaders at all levels must get a clear understanding of the situation, face up to difficulties, conscientiously promote study, further advance the work of achieving ideological unity and raising the level of understanding, and strengthen the sense of principle, of systematicness, farsightedness, and creativeness in the promotion of their work. In the light of the real ideological conditions of our cadres and people, leaders at all levels must conscientiously strengthen and improve ideological and political work and mobilize the people to conscientiously do their best with one heart and one mind for the revitalization of Qinghai and to enthusiastically plunge into the construction and reform. In addition, leaders at all levels must improve their work style, go deep into the realities of life in making investigations and studies, and conscientiously promote the completion of all types of work and tasks.

Attending the meeting were party member-leading comrades from the provincial party committee, provincial Advisory Commission, provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, provincial people's government, and provincial CPPCC Committee. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades from all departments under the provincial party committee, from leading party groups in all provincial units, and from the provincial party committee and Xining City Party committee.

QINGHAI LEADERS ATTEND OPENING OF CPPCC SESSION

HK300501 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial CPPCC opened in Xining on 29 April. [passage omitted] The opening ceremony was attended by Yin Kesheng, Song Ruixiang, Liu Feng, Lu Shengdao, and Lu Baoyin, responsible comrades of the party, government, and Army in Qinghai; and Zhang Guosheng, member of the national CPPCC Standing Committee. [passage omitted]

QINGHAI LEADERS VISIT PLA UNIT FROM LAOSHAN FRONT

HK180603 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening, provincial leaders Yin Kesheng, Lu Shengdao, Wu Chengzhi, Qiu Shuxian, Wu Tijun, and Luo Kunan visited a certain PLA unit to see the commanders and fighters who have returned with honor from the southern border. In the meeting room of the barracks, Liu Hongsheng, instructor of the 1st Battalion, reported to the leaders on the unit's performance in combat over the past year and more.

He said: In the past year and more, the unit has received its baptism of blood and fire. The commanders and fighters have displayed dauntless revolutionary spirit in clearing over 2,000 mines laid by the enemy and withstanding bombardment by over 8,000 enemy shells. Five fighters sacrificed their young lives in defense of the motherland's sacred territory. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the party and government and the 4 million people of Qinghai, comrade Yin Kesheng extended a lofty salute to the fighters who have returned with honor from the southern border. He said: For the sake of defending the motherland, you have displayed the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and written a song of triumph with your blood and lives. The people of Qinghai thank you.

Yin Kesheng said: The spirit of Laoshan is the spirit of our era. We similarly need this spirit in opening up and building Qinghai. All sectors and trades should learn the selfless Laoshan spirit, make a success of all work, and do a good job in building Qinghai.

XINJIANG PARTY COMMITTEE OPENS ENLARGED SESSION

HK290109 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The 10th enlarged plenary session of the 3d Xinjiang regional party committee opened in Urumqi today. Attending are members and alternate members of the regional party committee, members of the regional advisory and discipline inspection commissions, and responsible comrades of all prefectures and cities, the regional organs, institutes of tertiary education, and of production and constructive corps units at and above divisional level, totalling some 400 persons.

This meeting will fully discuss and debate the question of Xinjiang's delegates to attend the 13th National Party Congress and study and draw up the list of candidates. It will make preparations for convening the regional conference of party representatives and electing the delegates to attend the 13th National Party Congress. The meeting will also make arrangements for current work in Xinjiang.

Tomur Dawamat, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, presided at the meeting today. Secretary Song Manliang gave views on the principles regarding the distribution of candidates to attend the 13th National Party Congress and explained the list of candidates.

OFFICIALS 'DEPLORE' GEPhARDT AMENDMENT'S PASSAGE

OW301529 Taipei CNA in English 1510 GMT 30 Apr 87

["ROC Officials Deplore U.S. House Passage of Gephardt Amendment" -- CNA Headline]

[Text] Taipei, April 30 (CNA) -- The passage of the Gephardt amendment to the omnibus trade bill by the U.S. House of Representatives is not expected to have an immediate impact on the Republic of China [ROC], but it clearly shows the U.S. congress' prejudice against the ROC, the Board of Foreign Trade [BOFT] said Thursday.

BOFT Director-General Vincent C. Siew said the amendment is aimed not only at the ROC but also at Japan and South Korea. The bill is discriminatory and contradicts the free and fair trade principles upheld by the U.S.

This is probably why almost half of the U.S. congressmen voted against the amendment, Siew said.

In recent years, the ROC has done its utmost to lower tariffs, remove trade barriers, strengthen intellectual rights protection and further open local markets to U.S. products and service industries.

As a major U.S. trading partner, the ROC sincerely hopes that the U.S. will acknowledge its efforts to balance trade between the two countries and will therefore avoid resorting to retaliatory or discriminatory legislation which may undermine the functioning of the world trade system, Siew said.

Meanwhile, Economics Minister Lee Ta-hai said the passage of the Gephardt proposal will not affect the ROC Government's policy of economic liberalization and internationalization.

Vice Economics Minister Li Mo said whether the amendment becomes law or not depends on the attitude of the U.S. Senate and the White House. The amendment, if implemented, would be a disaster to U.S. industries and would trigger a global trade war, he said.

Wang Chao-ming, vice chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, said the Gephardt Amendment, if implemented, would seriously affect the development of international trade and would be disadvantageous to American exporters, importers and consumers.

PRC PREMIER'S EUROPEAN ON VISIT DENOUNCED

OW270720 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chiu Ching-yu said Monday that Chinese Communist leader Chao Tze-yang's scheduled trip to East Europe in June this year is nothing but a strategy of Peking's united front tactics over Europe.

MACAOPRC OFFICIAL APPOINTED TO PREPARE FOR PRC RULE

HK010333 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 May 87 p 4

[Text] A former senior Shenzhen official is to be transferred to Macao to help prepare for the enclave's return to Chinese rule.

Mr Zhou Ding, former party Deputy Secretary and vice-mayor of Shenzhen, will join Nan Kwong Company — Beijing's representative office in Macao.

However, he is not expected to replace Mr Ke Zheng-ping, the general manager of the company.

It is believed Mr Ke will continue in his job for a while, despite speculation that he would retire after the conclusion of the Sino-Portuguese talks on Macao's future.

Macao will formally enter its transition phase after China and Portugal ratify the agreement, at the earliest this month.

After that, the Sino-Portuguese Joint Liaison Group and the Land Group will be set up. A drafting committee for Macao's Basic Law will be established later on the pattern of the one in Hong Kong.

Unlike the civil service in Hong Kong, which comprises many local Chinese, the Macao Government is composed mainly of Macanese. Against this background, Beijing believes that preparatory work for Chinese residents' self-rule must be speeded up in Macao.

In this regard, sending more capable mainland officials to the territory is seen as a practical measure. However, the move is considered sensitive as it may give the impression that Beijing is increasing its presence in the enclave.

Mr Zhou is a native of Jiangsu, but received his secondary education in Shanghai. He has had long working experience in Guangdong, and before he was transferred to Shenzhen in 1981 was party Deputy Secretary of Guangzhou.

In Shenzhen, he was in charge of party and Government work as well as the development of industry there.

Mr Zhou, who is in his early 60s, retired from his "frontline" work as Deputy Secretary and vice-mayor about a year ago. Since then he and another retired vice-mayor have been working in connection with the People's Congress in Shenzhen.

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